

# THE ACADEMY.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
COLVIN'S LANDOR, by E. D. A. MORSEHEAD . . .	171
SHEPHERD'S MEMOIRS OF CARLYLE, by W. WALLACE . . .	172
MILNER'S COUNTRY PLEASURES, by W. E. A. AXON . . .	172
STAFFER'S SHAKESPEARE, by Prof. E. DOWDEN . . .	173
MRS. GREEN'S CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, by E. PRACOCK . . .	174
THE LIFE OF JOSEPH SALVADOR, by Dr. A. NEUBAUER . . .	174
TWO BOOKS ON FOLK-LORE, by A. J. MUNBY . . .	175
SOME BOOKS ON EDUCATION . . .	176
NOTES AND NEWS . . .	177
A TRANSLATION FROM ARIOSTO: "THE FAIR ALCINA," by R. MCINTOCK . . .	179
OBITUARY . . .	179
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS . . .	179
AFRICAN EXPLORATION . . .	180
"RASSRALS" AND THE HAPPY VALLEY . . .	181
THE IRISH IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY . . .	181
SELECTED BOOKS . . .	181
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Kesselstadt "Shakespeare Death-Mask," by Prof. E. DOWDEN; Card. Wiseman and Bishop Blougram, by F. J. FURNIVALL; The Myth of the Sirens, by D. FITZGERALD; Mispunctuations in Gower and Roskard, by E. B. NICHOLSON; "Scotticisms," by A. MACKIE . . .	
181-2	
WEISMANN'S STUDIES IN THE THEORY OF DESCENT, by GRANT ALLEN . . .	183
BASTIAN'S RELIGIOUS MYTHS OF THE POLYNESIANS, by Prof. A. H. SAYCE . . .	181
THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, by G. F. RODWELL . . .	184
NOTES OF TRAVEL . . .	185
SCIENCE NOTES . . .	185
PHILOLOGY NOTES . . .	185
THE ANTIQUITIES OF IONIA, by A. S. MURRAY . . .	186
ARABS, TRAVELLERS, AND "ANTEKANS," by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS . . .	186
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN VENETIA, by Prof. F. BARNABEI . . .	187
THE SUNDAY EXHIBITION AT THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE . . .	188
SOME ART PUBLICATIONS . . .	188
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY . . .	189

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## "ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS."

Walter Savage Landor. By Sidney Colvin. (Macmillan.)

NONE of Mr. Morley's excellent series of "English Men of Letters" has greater claim to be considered indispensable than this volume. It is, perhaps, not above several others in literary merit, though assuredly it is not far below any. But it is, in a special sense, called for. Landor, as Prof. Colvin says with truth and force, "has, of all celebrated authors, hitherto been one of the least popular." Those to whom it has not been given to wade through Mr. Forster's cumbersome work possess, for the most part, little idea of Landor except as a man of obscure learning, who wrote the *Imaginary Conversations*, quarrelled with his wife, wrote Ithyphallics which even Byron found too strong, and closed a long career by practical exile on account of a disreputable libel case at Bath. Recently, no doubt, the homage paid to Landor by Mr. Swinburne and other writers has revived a sense of curiosity as to its object. But even now Prof. Colvin has to allow (p. 220) that "true Landorians may be counted on the fingers," and to define how much has to be done "to extend to wider circles the knowledge of so illustrious a master."

It is this that makes Prof. Colvin's work so well-timed. In little over 200 pages he has told the story of a life which reached its eighty-ninth year, and a literary career which may be regarded as about the longest on record. Landor's first work was published in 1795, his last in 1863; he "was twenty-five when Cowper died, and . . . he survived to receive the homage of Mr. Swinburne." Nor was this patriarchal life quiet and uneventful. He fought as a volunteer in Spain in 1808; he was in the heart of France during "the Hundred Days;" he claimed to have seen Napoleon during his final flight from Paris to the West coast after Waterloo. He had relations, either of friendship or enmity, with almost all the great writers of his time. He had sat at the feet of that curious Gamaliel, Dr. Parr; he lived out his last years under the fostering care, if not in the actual presence, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Of all their claims, many as they are, to the gratitude and admiration of posterity, none is more memorable than their kindly and watchful care for the old dying lion, of whom it may be said, with bitterly literal truth, that, in his eighty-fifth year, he came unto his own and his own received him not. Such a career

Prof. Colvin has endeavoured to narrate within the limits indicated above—limits which have also to include a critical estimate of Landor's multifarious writings and obscure "bibliography."

It may be that the interest of the task, and a sense of its extreme difficulty, predispose to a favourable estimate; but the impression left upon the present writer's mind by Prof. Colvin's book is almost completely pleasurable. He uses throughout the language of discriminating praise. Of the permanent worth of Landor's works he entertains no doubt; yet he is not blind (pp. 3, 219, &c.) to the causes of their comparative unpopularity, any more than he is to the fatal flaws of character (or rather of temper—for of vices Landor seems to have had none) which make the biographical part of the book such melancholy reading. "He had a genius," says Prof. Colvin, with great felicity, "for the injudicious virtues, and those which recoil against their possessor." There is humour and sympathy, too, in the account (pp. 70-75) of his Welsh troubles; it is hard not to smile at the man who avenged himself in Latin verses for the severity of a barrister's cross-examination (p. 74). Quaintest and most laughable of all is the story (pp. 139, 140) illustrative of Landor's passionate dealings with his fellow-men, and his gentle sympathy with inanimate things. He is said to have thrown his cook out of the window into the garden, and a moment after to have looked out in agonised alarm, exclaiming, "Good God! I forgot the violets." On graver matters, too, Prof. Colvin can afford to be impartial, though impartiality means severity. I allude particularly to pp. 173, 174, where Landor's self-detachment from parental duties is discussed and condemned. The whole history of his domestic life is full of sadness. Proud, hasty, irritable, yet full of generosity, courtesy, and affection, Landor was neither too free to be alone nor incapable of yielding to judicious and loving guidance. *Dis aliter visum*. On all this part of his subject Prof. Colvin has dwelt briefly, tenderly, yet justly, "nothing extenuating, nor aught setting down in malice," to either party. In one thing, at least, Landor was happy beyond the common lot—in the devotion of his friends. From his lifelong friend Southey, who died murmuring, "Landor, ay, Landor," down to Mr. Browning and Mr. E. Twisleton, who comforted his forlorn old age, he seems never to have met a noble soul who did not love him and was not loved by him.

If we turn to Prof. Colvin's literary estimate of his works, there is perhaps more room for argument. Speaking with deference, I should be inclined to say that, while full justice is done to Landor's critical power and the noble gravity and majesty of his prose style, something less than their full meed is given to his poetry and his humour. That the former is sometimes bald, and the latter stiff, may be true. But I should be curious to know if the select band of "Landorians who may be counted on the fingers" agree with Prof. Colvin in his disparagement of *The Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare*. Lamb's estimate, that only Shakspeare himself and Landor could have

written it, was very likely a genial exaggeration; but that it was uttered "with little meaning" (p. 148) seems improbable. The portrait of Shakspeare himself is no doubt slight, and not very effective, but the worthy Sir Thomas Lucy is beyond all praise. Nowhere outside Scott's best novels shall we find more admirable secondary characters than Sir Silas Gough, the rather carnal chaplain; Joseph Carnaby and Euseby Treen, the bumpkin informers against the youthful Willy; nowhere a more demure piece of audacity than Willy's reproduction of the university sermon. It seems as if the sketchiness of the most illustrious character in this dialogue had somewhat deterred Prof. Colvin from recognising the high merit of the others. Nor does he seem to dwell adequately on the admirable prose-poetry of such passages as (*Pentameron*, Second Day) the description of Acciaïoli's retreat at Amalfi, and his death and funeral at the Certosa.

In dealing with a writer so little generally known as Landor, more extracts would have been gratefully welcomed; though no fault can be found with those actually selected. Few will read unmoved the exquisite analysis (pp. 158, 159) of the scene between Dante, Francesca, and Paolo—whom Prof. Colvin, for some reason, calls Piero. Nor, perhaps, will Mr. Freeman's most vigorous diatribe move any mind so strongly against the form of slaughter called sport as this touching extract (p. 55)—

"Let men do these things if they will. Perhaps there is no harm in it; perhaps it makes them no crueller than they would be otherwise. But it is hard to take away what we cannot give, and life is a pleasant thing—at least to birds. No doubt the young ones say tender things to one another, and even the old ones do not dream of death."

As a specimen of the best classical poetry, *The Death of Artemidora* is selected, and who could wish it away? Yet one would fain see *Iphigencia*, saddest and sweetest page of English poetry, or part of *Pan and Pitys*, set by its side. And of Landor's epigrammatic power, we have hardly anything given us except the severe, but rather ponderous, verses on Melville (p. 68). Some readers of the ACADEMY may, perhaps, not resent being reminded of another epigram in quite another tone. It is No. 69 in the *Miscellaneous Poems*, and may be fairly conjectured to have been addressed to that Ianthé of whom Prof. Colvin says (p. 38) that hers was the strongest influence of any during Landor's long life:—

"Proud word you never spoke, but you will speak  
Four not exempt from pride some future day.  
Resting on one white hand a warm wet cheek  
Over my open volume, you will say  
'This man loved me'—then rise and trip away."

It only remains to hope that Prof. Colvin's book may have the success it deserves in adding to the number of Landorians, which he holds to be so sadly small. It is little less than a calamity that neither a careful anthology nor an easily accessible and portable edition of Landor's works are obtainable. There is no better corrective of the "snip-snap style" of Macaulay, nor of more tawdry or more fanciful modern literature, than

Landon, one of the very few writers who can be grave without being dull, eloquent without being flashy, pathetic without being lachrymose, and poetical without being effusive.

E. D. A. MORSHEAD.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle.* Edited by Richard Herne Shepherd, assisted by Charles N. Williamson. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE most immediately notable thing in connexion with this new Life of Carlyle is the unfortunate period of its appearance. It should have been published immediately after his death. Why it was not is scarcely made clear, since Mr. Shepherd, who modestly and properly describes himself as "editing" these *Memoirs*, tells us in the Preface that he had been collecting material during the last twenty years of Mr. Carlyle's life, and "for more than half that period had contemplated the production of such a biography as that now in the reader's hands." As things are, the book has been substantially anticipated, not only by the *Reminiscences*, but by the Lives of Mr. Wylie and Mr. Nicoll, which, in spite of the vigorous invective of the Pope-Dennis order directed against them at the close of the second of these volumes by Mr. Shepherd, the reading public has found temporarily serviceable, if not "final." Even Mr. Williamson, whose *Graphic* biography of Carlyle was singularly full and accurate, must have found his excellent first chapter in this work anticipated before publication by the article on Carlyle's family and early history which Mr. Froude lately contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*.

The character, merits, and demerits of this new Life of Carlyle are easily stated. It consists essentially of a collection of letters, most of which have already been published, in whole or part, with connecting links of narrative, and very full references to the origin and nature of Carlyle's various works as they appeared. Among the letters which strike us here as new, some of the most interesting are notes, chiefly of a business nature, addressed to Mr. J. W. Parker, the publisher. They all show the strong fibre of Scotch shrewdness and sagacity in Carlyle. One is curiously valuable, as proving him to have received only a little over £17 for an important magazine article. The same fibre of good sense is shown in a letter to Thomas Ballantyne, a kindly and hero-worshipping, but rather unstable, "kite-flying," and, consequently, unfortunate Scotchman. Ballantyne was at the time editor of a newspaper in Manchester, and had consulted Carlyle about some differences he had had with one of his contributors, Mr. Francis Espinasse, subsequently known as the author of the first volume of a Life of Voltaire, and otherwise. It is thus that Carlyle expounds the "With brains, sir," theory of editing:—

"I would say that, though an editor can never wholly abandon his right to superintend, which will mean an occasional right to alter, or, at least, to remonstrate and propose alterations, yet it is in general wise . . . to be sparing in the exercise of the right, and to put up with various unessential things, rather than forcibly break in to amend them. . . . In fact, I

think a serious, sincere man cannot very well write if he have the perpetual fear of correction before his eyes; and, if I were the master of such a one, I should certainly endeavour to leave him (within very wide limits) his own director, and to let him feel that he was so, and responsible accordingly."

The industry of Messrs. Shepherd and Williamson has unearthed from newspapers and Reviews various writings of Carlyle not included in his authorised collections, which, as presented in appendix form, are, on the whole, the most interesting portion of the work. The most notable of these is a Border sketch, "Cruthers and Jonson; or, the Outskirts of Life," which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for January 1831, and which Mr. William Allingham believes to have been "the very first thing ever written for publication" by Carlyle. One can quite understand, from the slightness of its texture and the juvenility of its style, why it should not have been included in the *Miscellanies*. Still it is, as Mr. Allingham says, "well worth reading for its own sake." Here is a photograph which suggests the "such eyes" of the *Reminiscences* before they were dimmed with tears:

"Thus Jonson went along—increasing in esteem, in kindness and good-will, with all that knew him. With his patron the Councillor Herberts, who had alike obliged him and been obliged in return, he stood in the double relation of the giver and receiver of gratitude, and therefore could not wish to stand much better: but with the Councillor's young and only daughter, the beautiful and lively Margaret? How did she like him? Bright airy sylph! Kind, generous soul! I could have loved her myself if I had seen her. Think of a slender delicate creature—formed in the very mould of beauty—elegant and airy in her movements as a fawn; black hair and eyes—jet black; her face meanwhile as pure and fair as lilies—and then for its expression—how shall I describe it? Nothing so changeful, nothing so lovely in all its changes: one moment it was sprightly gaiety, quick arch humour, sharp wrath, the most contemptuous indifference—then all at once there would spread over it a celestial gleam of warm affection, deep enthusiasm;—every feature beamed with tenderness and love, her eyes and looks would have melted a heart of stone; but ere you had time to fall down and worship them—po! she was off into some other hemisphere—laughing at you—teasing you—again seeming to flit round the whole universe of human feeling, and to sport with every part of it. Oh! never was there such another beautiful, cruel, affectionate, wicked, adorable, capricious little gipsy sent into this world for the delight and the vexation of mortal man."

The two most exhaustive chapters in the work are those which give an account of Carlyle's lecturing career, and tell of his relations of different kinds with the authorities of the British Museum—nothing so complete in such a connexion has hitherto appeared. Mr. Shepherd's method of writing biography is decidedly Dryasdust-ish; but it is only fair to him to say that he does not pretend to much else. At the same time, he is modest and fair, except when he rides some hobby or falls in with a *bête noir*. Then he shows himself rather too good a hater. His account of his personal dealings with Carlyle is commendable as indicating that he

did not take advantage of a chance or business interview to indulge in Paul Pryish, much less Uriah Heepish, curiosity. Mr. Shepherd has striven, too, to observe his "master's" virtue of accuracy in small matters. It may be noted, however, that he is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Espinasse, already alluded to, edited (vol. ii., p. 28) the *Edinburgh Courant* "before" the late Mr. James Hannay. Mr. Espinasse was Hannay's immediate successor. WILLIAM WALLACE.

*Country Pleasures: the Chronicle of a Year, chiefly in a Garden.* By George Milner. (Longmans.)

IT has often been noticed that Gilbert White's delightful book on Selborne, notwithstanding its interest alike as literature and science, owes little of its value to the richness of the flora and fauna it describes. There are many places in England where the attractions are much greater, but they have lacked the observant eyes that found such an endless variety in the little world of wonders that grew within the narrow boundaries of the quaint Hampshire parish. Most is seen where most is looked for—with intelligent eyes. We are not about to compare Mr. Milner's *Country Pleasures* with Gilbert White's *Selborne*, for, although they have much in common, they have also much that is dissimilar. The interest in White is chiefly scientific, and depends upon the observations of natural phenomena. In Mr. Milner's book the interest is chiefly literary, and depends rather upon the associations connecting bird and flower with poet and moralist. White finds his commonplace fields and hedges full of scientific material; and Mr. Milner makes a charming record of country pleasures in an old Lancashire parish that is fast being overtaken by the urban advances of Manchester.

The plan of the book is of the simplest description. The author lives in an old-fashioned house at Moston, four miles from the cotton city. Round the house is a good old-fashioned garden, where the flowers have an individuality of their own, and can be made into acquaintances and friends. Here the birds find a haven of rest, and repay kindness and protection with songs of thanksgiving. The author takes us into his confidence, as it were, day by day; and we watch with him the blooming of new flowers, the alternations of storm and fine weather, the coming and going of the birds, the sunshine and the snow, and the other changes that make up the story of the English year. Mr. Milner is not only a keen and accurate observer of the external world, but a diligent student of literature, and thus the varying moods of the garden and the sky recal to his well-stored memory those passages in which the poets have interpreted the subtler meanings or analogies of scenery. Naturally, Wordsworth is most frequently laid under contribution, no less than twenty-seven quotations being made from him; but the names of Shakspeare, Lowell, Allingham, Clough, Longfellow, Keats, and Barnaby Googe will serve to show that Mr. Milner is sufficiently catholic in his tastes. His descriptions of scenery, whether in his own neighbourhood at Moston or in

excursions to the Lakes or to Arran, are always scrupulously exact, and often imbued with a fine poetical spirit. The gossip about birds and bees, about the fogs of November and the frosts of February, about the throats' nest in May and the wild west wind in September, will be pleasant reading both in town and country. We need more such observers. So far from all things being known and recorded, we still lack data respecting some of the commonest of phenomena. Hence the value of such notes as that which records "the singing of birds in thunder." Usually, the feathered tribes are "dumb and dowie" while the elemental strife is proceeding, but some bolder spirits among them will occasionally proclaim their emancipation from superstitious fears by loud if not light-hearted singing. Perhaps, like the lords of creation, they only "whistle aloud to keep their courage up."

Mr. Milner's *Country Pleasures* should be a popular book. It can be read through with interest, and afterwards dipped into with a constant renewal of pleasure.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

*Shakespeare and Classical Antiquity.* By Paul Stapfer, Professor at the Faculté des Lettres de Grenoble. Translated from the French by Emily J. Carey. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE first part, crowned by the French Academy, of Prof. Stapfer's work on Shakspeare is here presented in an excellent translation. The writer, who is singularly free from literary partizanship, aims at that cosmopolitan criticism which, perhaps, we may say was begun by Goethe—of which, certainly, Goethe has left us a conspicuous example. Still, M. Stapfer is a French student of the literature of the world; and French standards of comparison suggest themselves to him, to be rejected or accepted, where we would raise no question of right or wrong. It widens and quickens our intelligence to see Shakspeare's work submitted to new tests, and to observe how it behaves under the experiment. The French genius, Prof. Stapfer urges more than once, is not chiefly distinguished by gaiety, brightness, *élan*; the literature which expresses that genius most completely, the literature of the age of Louis XIV., is remarkable for the supremacy it accords to reason. To read Molière is "une fête moins pour l'imagination que pour la raison." "Nothing less light, nothing more grave, at bottom than French literature;" and the cause is that "nothing is less light, nothing more grave, at bottom than the genius of the French nation." How Shakspeare's plays of Greece and Rome exhibit themselves to a critic of French, yet not exclusively French, training cannot but interest English students of his poetry. And recognising the extraordinary beauty, the truth, and the passion of Racine, M. Stapfer does not hesitate to give it as his opinion that the neo-classical tragedy of the age of Louis XIV. is an artificial *genre*, an anomaly; while Shakspeare's tragedy is "the natural and regular blossoming of the antique drama."

Nowhere, probably, in any English book can so careful an account be found of the

origin and development of the Troilus fable as that of Prof. Stapfer, founded partly on M. Joly's huge quarto, "Le Roman de Benoît de Ste-More et le Roman de Troie, ou Métamorphoses d'Homère et de l'épopée gréco-latine au Moyen-âge." Part of the same ground had been traversed by Hertzberg in a contribution to the *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*; but, writing during the Franco-Prussian War, Hertzberg was unable to obtain a sight of M. Joly's volume.

For the Troilus of Shakspeare or of Chaucer we look in vain to Homer. In the *Iliad* we read only that Priam lamented the death of Troilus, his son, a dauntless charioteer. A tragedy named "Troilus" is among the lost works of Sophocles. Ancient commentators on Homer tell how the fate of Troy and of Troilus were bound together; if he died before his twentieth year, Troy town must fall. A stripling in his teens he remains until, in the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century, appeared the chronicles of the siege of Troy by the pseudo-Dares and the pseudo-Dictys, one giving himself out for a Phrygian priest on the side of Troy, the other for a Cretan fellow-soldier of Idomeneus. Homer retired before these two impostors of the Latin decadence. Great "historiographer" as Homer was, he lived a hundred years after the siege of Troy; "but Dictys of Crete and Dares of Phrygia"—Jean le Maire des Belges tells us as late as the end of the fifteenth century—"have written down all that they saw and heard done, one on either side, during the siege." The nations of modern Europe being in direct descent from the Trojans—even the Turks being the offspring of Turcus, son of Troilus—the authority of Dares was naturally preferred to that of Dictys. Troilus is spoken of by both. Dares describes him as of good stature and great comeliness, full of courage beyond his years, impatient to distinguish himself. Ulysses and Diomedes declared that he was no less valiant than Hector. Achilles could kill him only by a treacherous rearward attack. In council he urges war, as in Shakspeare's second act; he is already a hero, but not as yet in love. Of Briseida, Achilles' lovely captive, the original of Cressida, we learn nothing from Dictys; but Dares describes her as of great beauty—tall and white, with light hair, eyebrows meeting, most gracious eyes; sweet and gentle; with modesty of heart; simple and pious. The lovers are both in existence, but as yet love has not found them; they waited for the age of chivalry and amorous romance to lay hand in hand.

The real inventor of the story was the Norman *trouvère* (1150-1200), Benoît de Sainte-More. In his "Roman de Troie" he takes Dares for his master, but he intersperses through his poem of thirty thousand lines certain "bons dits" of his own. Among these "bons dits" is the short episode of the loves of Troilus and Cressida. In Dares, Calchas first appears as a deserter to the Greeks; with Benoît, Briseida becomes the daughter of this Calchas. She is fairer and whiter and more lovely than any flower of the lily or snow upon the branch; graceful and of demure countenance; of quick and ready wit; of an amorous and simple nature,

and in almsgiving very charitable; but her heart was changeable. The story is the one familiar to us all, only there is yet no Pandarus. She is led by Diomedes to the Greek camp; she declines to grant him her love at that time; she is received in the camp as in Shakspeare's play; and, when faithless, she excuses herself with touching coquetry, "I was in mortal anguish at receiving no comfort from Troilus; I should have died outright had I not sought to console myself."

Spoilers settled on Benoît's poem and made it their own. Most fortunate among the spoilers was Guido Colonna, a Sicilian physician, who, a century later than the Norman *trouvère*, turned his "Roman" into bad Latin. The success was immense. Guido was translated into every language of Europe, even into French. In Chaucer's *House of Fame* his statue stands on a pillar near the statues of Dares and "the great Omere." Guido's book was the fabulous *Iliad* of the Middle Ages, and the true creator, Benoît, was forgotten. With Guido, Cressida becomes a passionate woman of the South; on parting from her lover she shed upon her garments such an abundance of tears that quite a large pool of water might have been wrung out of her gown; and with her cruel nails she tore her cheeks, already flecked with blood, until they looked like lilies torn to pieces, mingled with shreds of roses.

From Guido's the story passed to greater hands—those of Boccaccio. He was then the lover of La Fiammetta, and the passion of Troilus is the passion of Boccaccio himself. Hence it is in church that Troilus first meets Cressida, for it was there that Boccaccio first met the woman he loved; and he added another touch, drawn from his own history, in the transformation of the daughter of Calchas into a young widow. The "Filostrato" is not a pure narrative; it is a love-song from the heart of Boccaccio, tender and soft and sweet. Troilus, an Italian type of character, sinks beneath the violence of his emotion. "All the strength of his body left him, and so little force remained in his limbs that he could scarcely hold himself up." He falls ill, and takes to his bed. Gentle-hearted dames and maidens, with all kinds of melodious instruments, stand around trying to comfort him, each tenderly asking him from what pain he suffered.

It is in the "Filostrato" that Pandarus first appears, a devoted friend of Troilus, a true servant of Love. "He is indeed," says M. Stapfer, "by far the noblest character of the story." How Chaucer transformed his Italian original; and how Shakspeare, rediscovering in his own genius the original creations of Benoît de Sainte-More, altered and mingled from Chaucer, Caxton, and Chapman, is known to most students of English literature.

I have given no account of the general scope of Prof. Stapfer's book. Perhaps the title sufficiently indicates its purpose; it is a study of Shakspeare in connexion with classical learning, authority, and precedent, with detailed examination of his dramas of Greece and Rome. Some chapters are less needed by the English than the French reader. Some topics have been already admirably

treated by our own Shakspeare students; by Prof. Baynes, for example, in his scholarly papers, "What Shakspeare learnt at School." But M. Stapfer, at times diffuse, is nowhere retardingly dense; the reader will glide along his less needful pages with unembarrassed speed, so to reach unwearied the frequent pages of bright, delicate, and just observation. Miss Carey's work, as translator, could not have been executed with more loving care for the original.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1654.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. (Longmans.)

THE historical importance of a calendar such as this in no way depends on the number of amusing extracts that may be culled from its pages. Viewed in this light, it must be owned that this volume is far less noteworthy than some of its predecessors. 1654 was a time of internal peace, for the few armed gatherings which took place cannot properly be regarded as more than local riots. The power of the Protector was becoming more consolidated every day; and the evidence is overwhelming that that power did not rest solely on the army, but was supported by a great body of the civilian class, who were, above all things, anxious for quiet, and knew that this was to be attained (if attained at all) only through the agency of the justest and strongest.

The question whether Oliver Cromwell was a popular ruler has been the text of well-nigh as much illiterate disquisition and windy rhetoric as the character of Mary of Scotland or the causes of the French Revolution. No answer worth considering can be given to such a question until we have far more intimate knowledge of the time than we possess at present. It is not easy, nor possible, indeed, without guarding ourselves carefully by explanations, to affirm whether this or that modern Prime Minister was a popular favourite. To draw trustworthy deductions as to men's feelings from documentary evidence alone is far more difficult than to come to roughly just conclusions concerning the minds of those with whom we are contemporary. So far as the evidence goes which we have had an opportunity of examining, we should say that a very considerable majority of the people of England were glad to be ruled by one whom they could trust, but that Oliver had hardly any personal following of men who loved him with the unselfish devotion which many far less noble natures have inspired. However this may be, the Calendar before us shows unmistakably that his power, great as it was at first, went on increasing almost from day to day. That justice was done irrespective of rank or political party is evident, though instances of miscarriage might be picked out from the papers before us. Still, the effect on the mind of anyone who takes them in the mass will be that strenuous endeavours were made after fair dealing, though arbitrary measures were sometimes used.

It is singular to find a land question not much unlike the Irish one of to-day agitating

people in 1653. Lancashire, Cheshire, and Cumberland were the troubled places. It seems that in those parts the tenants of many delinquents, as the Royalists were called, were groaning under heavy burdens. We have only the tenants' side of the case before us. Their complaints are mainly as to fines, heriots, forced gifts of poultry, or hen-rents, as they were commonly called, compulsory labour, and being deprived of the right of felling wood. We do not clearly gather from the abstract whether these persons were tenants at will, leaseholders, or manorial tenants only. We imagine that they belonged almost solely to the last class; and, if so, it is probable that they would have a legal right to fell wood on their lords' domains for certain purposes, such as fuel, making ploughs and carts, and repairing their houses. Rights such as these, which go under the curious names of cart-boote, fireboote, houseboote, &c., existed in many manors until the period of the great enclosures at the beginning of this century, and the memory of them is not extinct in all places at the present time. These rights were, however, strictly limited, and the manorial tenants would certainly have no unlimited claim to the timber growing in their lords' woods. Their petition to the Protector is, judging from the abstract, a highly curious document, well worth printing in full, with its attendant schedule, by some one of the local historical societies. It begins by affirming that

"the Lord has permitted us, in our ignorance and obstinacy, to be vassals five hundred years under the late monarchy of the Norman race; but he has now removed the yoke, and appointed you the ruler of his people, to ease them of their oppressive burdens,"

which are described as an "Egyptian yoke," which the Protector, as a "Moses to this English Israel," is besought to remove from their necks. The petition was promptly attended to. A body of commissioners, among whom were Sir George Booth, Sir Ralph Ashton, and Charles Howard, were appointed to try to settle matters between these tenants and their lords. That there must have been some ground for complaint is made probable by the fact that legislation against oppressive landlords was under contemplation in 1649, and again in 1653 (*Com. Jour.*, vi. 245, vii. 288).

One of the most noteworthy papers in this volume is John Lisle's account of the proceedings of the High Court of Justice which tried the conspirators in what is known as Vowel's Plot. It is an interesting document in many ways, especially as an authentic relic of a man who was foully murdered in a foreign land for the part he played in our domestic troubles.

We believe it is the common opinion that organs were put down by law during the time of the Great Rebellion. From whence the notion comes we know not. Whatever authority it may have, it is not true; for we have here a proof that the organ of Christ Church, Oxford, was played almost constantly up to 1653, though the salary of the organist fell into arrear.

Notices of literary men are very thinly scattered. Mrs. Green directs attention to a petition of Sir William Davenant, who

was imprisoned for loyalty to the King. She has not, however, we think, pointed out that the Dr. Bruno Ryves who had a permit granted him for the importation of 7,000 reams of paper without duty, to be used in printing the Bible in "learned languages," was the author of the once popular *Mercurius Rusticus*, a book from which many of the popular notions as to the wantonly destructive habits of the Puritans have been indirectly taken.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

#### THE LIFE OF JOSEPH SALVADOR.

*J. Salvador: sa Vie, ses Œuvres et ses Critiques.* Par le Colonel Gabriel Salvador. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

SPANISH and French Jews in the Middle Ages were forcibly exercised in religious controversy. Prelates and kings took delight in public disputations with Jews concerning these matters. But the chief actors on the Christian side were mostly converted Jews, who, probably out of spite, and in order to show themselves more Christian than the Christians themselves, provoked public disputations. The enumeration of these controversies cannot be given here; it will suffice to mention the dispute of Donin with the Parisian rabbis before Louis IX. of France, of Paulus Christianus in Provence and at Gerona in the year 1269, and of Alfonso of Burgos in the year 1336. Controversial works, the issue of such disputations, influenced other rabbis in Spain, France, and Germany to multiply this kind of literature, the reading of which was in some respect the consolation of the persecuted Jew in dark and troublous times. Moreover, *Marans*, as the neo-Christians were called who had escaped from the cruelties of Torquemada and his successors, gave vent to their feeling of hatred against the religion which tortured and burnt while it proclaimed love and brotherhood, by writing treatises in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian against the Christian faith. Such are the works of Orobio de Castro, Belmonte, and others. The late Joseph Salvador, as well as Spinoza, were the offspring of the victims of the Inquisition; and probably the reminiscence of the sufferings of their ancestors led them to the study of the history of Judaism and its daughter-religion, Christianity. Both having devoted themselves to philosophical studies (J. Salvador, more especially, having passed the university curriculum), their works on the history of both religions took a philosophical instead of a polemical form. This method proved certainly more successful among Christian readers than the controversial would have done. Both effected a revolution in the conception of the Old and New Testaments—Spinoza throughout Europe, and J. Salvador at least in France.

The latter, like most of the Jewish authors before him, led a quiet and retired life of contemplation, and, accordingly, there are few biographical facts to give of him. Like Maimonides, whose famous philosophical work was the pioneer of Spinoza, and also like Mendelssohn, he devoted himself to medicine, in which he graduated as doctor with great success in 1816 at Montpellier, being then

scarcely twenty years old. The dissertation presented for his degree was so unusually well worked out, and showed such maturity of power, that the examiners predicted a brilliant career for the young doctor. J. Salvador left for Paris, where he began his literary career with the publication of his *Institution de Moïse*, which was followed by *Jésus Christ et sa Doctrine*, the *Histoire de la Domination romaine en Judée*, and finally *Paris, Rome, Jérusalem*, which critics call his religious testament. Although the first three works of J. Salvador have now been rendered obsolete by historical documents brought to light since their publication, and by later critical researches on the texts of the Old as well as the New Testament (and we must remark that our author, even for his time, was imperfectly acquainted with the literature of his subject, or perhaps he did not attach much value to this for his purpose), they mark a great page in the progress of religious study in the nineteenth century. *Jésus Christ et sa Doctrine* made no less sensation in France in 1828 than M. Renan's *Vie de Jésus* in 1863, as the following passages by M. Renan in one of his pages on J. Salvador's works show:—"Le scandale," says M. Renan,

"qu'affectèrent certains esprits rigides quand M. Cousin osa prendre la défense du tribunal qui condamna Socrate, soutenir, qu'Anytus était un citoyen recommandable, l'Aréopage un tribunal équitable et modéré . . . ce scandale ne fut rien en comparaison de la tempête soulevée lorsque M. Salvador osa soutenir le premier en 1828 que le Sanhédrin n'avait fait qu'appliquer à Jésus les lois existants."

J. Salvador's *Institution de Moïse*, like M. Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, was read by ladies of the highest rank. The biographer quotes the following interesting letter, from a lady of distinction, concerning that work:—

"A propos de Salomon, vous nous confondez en m'apprenant que l'auteur de la *Loi de Moïse* est un jeune homme; tant d'érudition ne se s'allie guère qu'avec un âge très mûr. J'ai relu cet ouvrage si neuf, si plein d'idées, de sens et de faits, j'en ai été plus contente encore. Mon oncle (le baron Louis) et moi serons charmés de faire la connaissance d'un auteur dont l'ouvrage nous a tant intéressés. C'est une belle idée que d'avoir révélé au vulgaire les secrets de cette philosophie hébraïque si étrangement défigurée; de nous apprendre que Moïse a constitué une véritable république et non une théocratie, et qu'enfin la rigueur de la forme religieuse était pour opposer une barrière à l'esprit toujours envahissant du dogme et des superstitions orientales. Mais un mot encore sur M. Salvador; est-il juif ou ne l'est-il pas? Son nom, son érudition qui ne peut appartenir qu'à l'homme élevé au milieu de cette nation, le sujet de son livre ne me le faisaient pas mettre en doute. Mais il écrit avec tant d'élégance, une si grande modération et une telle impartialité, qu'après l'avoir bel et bien lu et relu, je me suis demandé et je vous demande encore: est-il juif?"

The controversy in the daily papers in France on both sides, the accusation against his work in the Chamber, the pastoral letters of the bishops, *critiques* of men like Dupin, Guizot, and others in France, Gioberti in Italy, the late Dean Stanley in England, which Col. Salvador has put so ably and patiently together, will give an idea of the stir which J. Salvador made in French and

foreign literary circles, without having had any intention of doing so. For J. Salvador wrote out of love for truth, and not for ostentation and popularity. He refused even public offices offered to him in order to maintain his independence. Michaelis' *Mosaïsches Recht* and Strauss' *Leben Jesu* are much deeper and more critical than Salvador; but while they advanced the subject in learned circles, Salvador's works penetrated universal society, as M. Renan admits in the following passages:—

"Le sujet est conçu plus largement, la forme est plus libre et plus belle que dans les écrits de Strauss et des exégètes allemands. Ce n'est plus une pénible controverse de théologie; c'est la tentative d'expliquer les origines du christianisme, comme tout autre grand fait de l'esprit humain, au point de vue de la science désintéressée."

*Paris, Rome, Jérusalem*, the last work of J. Salvador, does not pretend to be based on historical ground; it contains mere speculation on the future unity of religion, a speculation which, no doubt, will go on for many thousands of years, and perhaps for ever, without any practical result.

Col. Salvador has put together appreciative notices of his uncle's work by various critics of all countries. He has, perhaps, erred by quoting many inferior critics. The biographer's own comments, accompanied by contemporary facts about the political and social state which France and Germany especially have gone through during the epoch of J. Salvador's literary career are given in some very clear and well-written pages, which will no doubt be of value for historians who write on the present century. Col. Salvador also shows how his uncle paved the way in France for M. Renan's famous *Vie de Jésus* and M. Havet's *Le Christianisme et ses Origines*. J. Salvador's correspondence with the most important men of his country and with his family concerning his works enhances the value of this biography of one of the most independent, disinterested, and modest writers of our century.

A. NEUBAUER.

#### TWO BOOKS ON FOLK-LORE.

*Notes on the Folk-Lore of the North-east of Scotland.* By the Rev. Walter Gregor. (Folk-Lore Society.)

*Domestic Folk-Lore.* By Rev. T. F. Thistleton-Dyer. "Monthly Shilling Library." (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

It is twenty-one years since that "epoch-making" book, the *Tales of the West Highlands*, appeared, and helped to build up what Mr. J. F. Campbell then called "this new science of storyology." And now there is a Folk-Lore Society, of which Mr. Gregor's work is the seventh issue; and Messrs. Cassell's miscellaneous public, it seems, are capable of enjoying the easy chat about "old wives' tales" which Mr. Dyer gives them. But the present interest in these things is itself a sad sign that the things themselves are passing away, or are already gone. Mr. Gregor, indeed, takes this so completely for granted that he writes the whole of his volume in the past tense, as if he were describing the superstitions of an extinct race. His very first chapter begins thus:—

"On the occasion of a birth there were present a few of the mother's female friends. . . . But it was not every woman that was permitted to attend;" and so on throughout. He admits that "some of what is related has not yet passed away;" but he does not often tell us what it is that has survived. Nor does he—and this is a serious defect—specify the precise area over which his notes extend. He mentions, however, Banffshire, Aberdeen, and Fraserburgh; and, of course, in his chapter on "Place-Rhymes" the places to which the rhymes refer are named.

His book neither does, nor professes to do, for the North-east of Scotland what Mr. Campbell's did for the North-west. It has but little style, too, and lacks the pleasant continuity of (for instance) Henderson's *Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties*—a work often referred to by Mr. Gregor himself. It is simply a museum of details: but they are details accurately given by a competent collector, and arranged in apt and orderly sequence. Birth, Childhood, Marriage, Death; Times and Seasons; Weather; Witchcraft; Fairies—under these and such-like heads the beliefs proper to each are grouped and briefly stated. Mr. Dyer, who was bound to no topographical limits, follows the same obvious arrangement, and gathers in his anecdotes from far and near, giving them now and then a touch of the inevitable solar myth. Mr. Gregor, on the other hand, avoids theory; his book is narrative only. And it is but one more proof of the sameness of superstition—if we must use that word—that so much of what he has to tell is found, with slightly varied form, in other collections. If there are *changelings* in North-east Scotland, there are *poulpicans* (though Mr. Gregor does not mention them) in Brittany; if the Scotch fairies had to pay "a teind to hell" every seven years, the human race have often had to sacrifice their loveliest maiden to some periodical monster; if a new-born child, or its mother, must go up stairs before going down, this is true also in Yorkshire, and even (for we have seen it) in London. In some cases, however, the same belief acts differently in different places. Thus, Mr. Gregor says that, if a boy and a girl were to be baptized together, the *girl* must be baptized first; else the boy, being first baptized, would leave his beard in the water, and the girl would have it. But the very same expectation, according to Henderson, makes it necessary for the *boy* to be baptized first. If he is not, he will be beardless; and the girl, coming first to the font, will usurp his beard. Henderson says that this belief holds good "as far north as the Orkney Islands;" but Mr. Gregor is a more recent and a nearer authority. *A propos* of baptism, Mr. Gregor somewhat naively calls attention to the gradually decreasing value of that sacrament in Scotland. An unbaptized infant was looked upon with awe; no one must name it, or ask its name; the fairies might carry it off at any moment; and, until it was baptized, its name could not be written in the Book of Life—an idea which, for a Presbyterian country, is strangely like the idea of Baptismal Regeneration. But now, it seems, registration has changed all that. "It's the warst thing the queentry

ever saw," said a working-man's wife to one of Mr. Gregor's clerical friends; "it'll pit oot kirsnin athegeethir. Ye see the craitors gets thir names, an' we jist think that eneuch, an' we're in nae hurry sennin for you." No doubt the Scotch, like other folk, are fast diluting or exchanging their religion; but it is a curious illustration of the practical Scottish mind that the registrar's book should be so readily accepted as an equivalent for that older volume.

Mr. Gregor's Scotch *fairies* are (or, as he would say, *were*) of the usual kind: they are fond of human milk; they carry off unsanctified women, or indeed any casual person, and keep them for seven years; they are grateful for kindness; they are punctual in repaying what they borrow. Of *second-sight*, Mr. Gregor, to our surprise, does not seem to say a word; and neither he nor Mr. Dyer has much to tell us about *ghosts*. Mr. Dyer mentions the Scandinavian belief that dogs can see ghosts, but gives no cases in point. We, however, can give one, on the authority of a lady now living, who was present, and who herself had—as she assured us—previously seen the ghost. The master of the haunted house did not believe in ghosts, and had a low opinion of the dreadful noises which afflicted him and his family at nights. Therefore, he brought down a strange dog, a powerful mastiff, who should investigate the same. That very night the noises returned; the dog, reposing under the hall-table, heard them, sprang up, barking fiercely, and galloped towards the passage whence the sound came. But suddenly he stopped in full career, looked upward into the darkness, trembled all over, and, with his hair on end and his tail between his legs, turned round and fled—whining. *He had seen the ghost!* This reminds us that Mr. Dyer, speaking of omens and effects of fright, refers to the "notion" that excessive fear "has occasionally caused the hair to stand on end." This is not a mere notion; it is a fact for which we ourselves can vouch. We once had the misfortune to see an elderly woman suddenly affected by extreme terror, and what she did corresponded exactly to the symptoms of fright which one sees in grotesque pictures. She stood up on the ends of her toes; she threw up both hands, with the thumbs and fingers all aspread; her mouth and her eyes grew large and round as she screamed; and her gray hair visibly rose endwise on her head, and raised her loose cap along with it.

We have not room to follow Mr. Gregor through his tales of *witchcraft* and *wise women*, wherein Scottish folk-lore is so rich. Be it enough to say that he quotes, from one of the Spalding Club books, a beautiful example of what the presbytery was, if it be not so still. Issobell Malcolm, in 1637, had been "sumonded" for *charming*; and, says the record, "the censure of the said Issobell was continued in hope that she should be found yet more guiltye."

We might, if space permitted, contribute our own quota to the many matters of omen which each of these two books contains; for we also have a special charm for warts; have known folk who could not die because of pigeons' feathers; have met with whistling

girls on the sea-coast of Northern England; have had acquaintance at whose death a mysterious bird has been seen outside the house. But we have only room to call attention to Mr. Gregor's interesting collection of "countings-out"—a subject which, like so many others, has been dealt with in *Notes and Queries*; and to observe that his Glossary suffers—as the way of glossaries is—both from redundancy and from defect. Most Englishmen know what "siller" and what "dummy" means; but who, unaided, can tell what a *Tee-name* is, or can appreciate such words as *clyack*, *waith*, or *firlot*?

One remark, in conclusion, on folk-lore generally. There is little need, nowadays, to speak of its historical, its ethnological, value; nor of its homely interest as a thing of common life. But this last seems to give it a moral value that has hardly yet been recognised. Folk-lore, however absurd this or that item of it may be, is a most persistent expression of the pathos, the helpless misery, the yearning expectations of human life and human beings; it is a standing witness of man's belief in the unseen, of his desire to connect himself with it, and of his inability to do so except by guess-work. Who knows whether it will be better for him to lift his right hand first, or his left—to turn to the north, or to the south, as he rises from his chair? And until we know that, there is a reason for omens and spells; since no one can say for certain that it does not signify which hand he lifts first, or which way he turns; and least of all can they say this who know that the movement of a single arm alters the balance of the universe. A. J. MUNBY.

#### SOME BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

*Standards of Teaching of Foreign Codes relating to Elementary Education prescribed by Austrian, Belgian, German, Italian, and Swiss Governments.* By A. Sonnenschein. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) Mr. Sonnenschein has done a public service in bringing together in this handy volume the regulations for the courses of instruction officially prescribed by some of the principal Continental nations for their elementary schools. A comparison of Codes, however, though interesting, may practically be very misleading, unless the reader is also informed how the Codes are interpreted, what they succeed in effecting, and how their provisions are enforced. One Code may represent the minimum, and another the maximum of what is required. One may simply present an ideal, a "counsel of perfection;" while another is modestly confined to the specification of a workable scheme. One may be carefully framed so as to leave large room for the discretion of inspectors and boards of management, both as to the mode of attaining results and the method of estimating them; while another may be deliberately designed to restrict such discretion. One may be the work of pedagogic theorists, and another the product of actual school experience. It is no part of Mr. Sonnenschein's plan to give us particulars of this kind, or any help in judging how far the standards, which he quotes from official programmes, are actually reached. Probably not one of these programmes would be adapted to the special circumstances and conditions of English primary schools. What is called the "Code" of the English Education Department is simply a body of administrative regulations, under which a certain sum of money is annually

distributed from the national treasury among elementary schools. It does not propound a theory of education. It scrupulously abstains from the selection of books, from the regulation of methods, and from all attempts to organise and formulate the school work. The compiler of this volume, in a somewhat acrimonious, polemical Introduction which he has prefixed to it, falls into the mistake of assuming that whatever is not in the Code is not to be found in the English elementary school at all. His comparisons, therefore, are all unfavourable to the English system. Because he does not find the word "intuition" in the Code, he concludes that appeals to the understanding through the senses are unknown in English schools, and that the whole of the results attained, especially in arithmetic, are got by routine, and are purely mechanical. A little actual experience of the sort of teaching which goes on in a good elementary school would have saved the compiler from the absurdity of thus establishing a comparison between English and foreign schools solely by references to the language of official regulations. For instance, he gives at length, apparently in good faith and with the intention of rebuking English teachers, a specimen from a foreign report of a conversational lesson on a *forest*, which is certainly not better, and is in many respects worse, than the object lessons which may be heard every day in a National or Board school at home. But although few readers who know much of the actual state of English education will accept Mr. Sonnenschein's inferences, many will thank him for the care and lucidity with which he has set forth *data* of so much interest and value, hitherto far too little studied in England, as well as for his own shrewd and suggestive observations on the principles which should always be kept in view in framing a really intelligent scheme of elementary instruction.

*Technical Education in a Saxon Town.* By H. M. Felkin. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The Royal Technical Institute of Chemnitz is described in a simple, practical way by the author of this pamphlet. His object is to show what is being done in a Saxon town of 90,000 inhabitants for the instruction of apprentices, manufacturers, managers, foremen, and artisans in their several handicrafts. He gives detailed accounts of the technical and trade instruction furnished by the special schools of Chemnitz. The descriptions are accompanied by plans of the several floors in the chief building, with notices of the particular uses to which the 130 rooms which it contains are assigned. When one learns the immense sums expended in Germany in the founding and maintenance of technical colleges like this Chemnitz institute, the attitude and action of our own country in this matter become of deep interest. Mr. Felkin, who knows Nottingham, is able to place in a striking light some of the consequences of German foresight and British indifference in regard to the glove and hosiery manufactures. The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education has acted wisely in bringing Mr. Felkin's Report on the technological methods and apparatus of a Saxon town before the notice of English manufacturers and men of science. A good many readers of the Report will, we are sure, regard with astonishment the energy with which technological schools or colleges are being multiplied in Germany. Nearly £225,000 has, for instance, been expended lately in the establishment of a technical institute at Hanover.

*Education, Scientific and Technical.* By R. Galloway. (Trübner.) The second title of this book is "How the Inductive Sciences are Taught, and How they Ought to be Taught." If we put on one side the signs of lack of method which this volume presents, its occasional petulance

with regard to the Science and Art Department, and its frequent assumption of ownership in superior, yet still unappreciated, plans of teaching chemistry, we may acknowledge that Mr. Galloway has produced an instructive digest of opinions as to English scientific and technical education. He has gathered together the views upon the ends and methods of instruction held by many illustrious thinkers and experimenters; and he has added observations of his own which, if less strikingly original than he supposes, are at least in the main perfectly sound. Yet how curious is the *naïveté* of Mr. Galloway in announcing as "the proposed plan for teaching the elements of chemistry" (p. 230) the very mode which, for a generation at least, has been employed in every important scientific or collegiate institution!

*Social Economy Reading-Book*, adapted to the Requirements of the New Code. By the Rev. W. L. Blackley. (National Society.) The compiler and chief writer of this valuable little book is well known as an enthusiastic advocate of "compulsory insurance," and of other schemes for the prevention of pauperism. No one, therefore, is better fitted than Mr. Blackley to give those lessons in thrift which cannot be imparted too early or impressed too forcibly upon the youthful mind. There is not a dull page in this Reading-book; and it will be the master's own fault if he does not make the subject of social economy one of the most entertaining as well as most useful studies of the children, on whose proper education so much depends. The titles of some of the pieces will serve to indicate the general scope of the teaching, which, it will be seen, embraces a good deal more than the mere saving of money. "The Advantages of Penny Banks;" "The Benefits of Punctuality;" "The Two Cottages: Part i.—The Dirty Cottage; Part ii.—The Clean Cottage;" "Fresh Air and Pure Water;" "The Public-house;" "The Wisdom of a Child;" "A Helpful Wife;" "Every Man his Own Pawnbroker;" "Before the Doctor Comes" (useful hints for the treatment of urgent cases); "Dependence and Independence;" "Benefit Clubs or Friendly Societies" (some notes on their solvency); "My Home; or, where shall I live?" (a timely warning against cheap houses); &c., &c. All these and many more topics are treated in a simple and forcible way; and, though it is likely enough that a child will bring home to his parents much of what he thus learns, we sincerely hope the book will find a place not only in the school-room, but also in the village library and on the cottage shelf.

*Domestic Economy for Schools*. By J. Milner Fothergill, M.D. (Isbister.) This little manual will be found useful by those who desire to satisfy the requirements of the New Code. It is not a mere collection of questions and answers, but a simple treatise out of which an intelligent teacher can frame any number of useful and interesting lessons. The book is divided into three parts, which respectively treat of the Clothing, the Dwelling, and the Health. There is a sub-section relating to income and expenditure, in which the information given about penny and Post Office banks might well have been expanded; and we should like to have seen worked out the difficult problem of how a London labourer with wife and four children is to live on 24s. a week.

*Outline Lessons on Morals*. By Gertrude Martineau. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Both for its object and its execution this book is deserving of high commendation. The lessons are forcible, definite, and suggestive. Those upon Thanksgiving, Prayer, and Self-consecration have been borrowed from Miss Cobbe's *Religious Duty*, and the rest show the influence of similar teachers. At p. 71 the

phrase "a jealous God" should have been explained, and the lessons on conscience and conscientiousness should have been connected and been made mutually explanatory.

*English History Reading-Books*.—*Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror*. By F. York Powell. (Longmans.) It is a great, but rare, pleasure to meet with a History for children which is everything that could be desired; and this praise can be awarded without reserve to Mr. York Powell's little book. The men and the life of past ages are so graphically described that it is as though they had existed but yesterday. To the children who read this book, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror will be living men whose deeds are full of stirring interest, and not merely names with which a few dry events are connected. Ample justice is done to the noble character of our greatest king; and by the full account of the life of William as Duke of the Normans children will be enabled to realise what kind of man he was who has had a greater influence than any other man on the history of our country. The stories are told in simple, but not childish, language. The clearness of the type and the excellent illustrations are additional attractions, but the maps are defective. Why are the familiar names for the divisions of England changed? and what is gained by translating some of the names of places in Normandy into English? Surely this can only be misleading.

*First History of England*. By Louise Creighton. (Rivingtons.) This is one of the most satisfactory of the many Histories of England lately published for schools. Mrs. Creighton has spared no pains to make their earliest lessons in English history in every way attractive to little children. The story is simply and easily told; no unnecessary names and dates are introduced; and the genealogical tables are concise and clear. The illustrations, which are exceptionally good, and the picturesque binding will have a special charm for children. The addition of one or two maps, an occasional quotation from such poetry as would illustrate the narrative, and the correction of a few inaccuracies of statement and language would increase the value of this manual.

*Geographical Reader*. Book I. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn. (W. and R. Chambers.) Like the second part, already noticed, this will be a very useful elementary text-book, as it contains a great deal of information which will awaken the interest of little children. The first part consists of a short account of the different ways in which people live in different parts of the earth, showing how their food, clothing, &c., depend upon the climate in which they live. The second describes a voyage round the world, in the course of which most of the British colonies and dependencies are visited.

*Geography Reading-Book*. Part II. (National Society.) Through the medium of the letters of a little boy who makes a voyage round the world, and the conversations of the recipient of these letters with his teacher, lessons are given in some of the facts of physical and mathematical geography. Are not children rather apt to despise a lesson book with a story attached?

*Glimpses of the Earth*. By J. R. Blakiston. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a more advanced book than the two former, as it contains lessons on all the countries of the world, with the exception of Australia, for elder children. Why Australia is omitted does not appear. It surely is as important as Patagonia, for instance, which is treated of in a separate section. After a slight sketch of physical geography, follows an account of the different parts of the world, beginning with Africa. This is an unusual

arrangement, and does not seem so good as the ordinary one of beginning with Europe and England; for a child who had learnt from this book would know where the Makololos live before he had heard of Manchester or Rome. Perhaps, however, such minute particulars are not meant to be learnt by heart; but here arises another difficulty. Mr. Blakiston says:—

"If the pointer be unsparingly used on a map, such details as are usually learnt from lists given in text-books will, by sheer familiarity and force of association, be committed to memory."

But there cannot be familiarity without repetition. It can hardly be meant that the whole book should be read and re-read to ensure familiarity; and there is no indication by lists, or difference in type, as to which names should be repeated to attain this end.

We have received two small volumes (answering to the upper standards of our Board schools) of *Choix de Lectures en Prose and en Vers* (Librairie d'Education laïque), selected by Prof. Julien Vinson, and adopted by the Communal schools of Paris. The extracts are chosen expressly for secular schools, but are neither anti-religious nor against good morals, nor of too marked political tendency. The names of Diderot, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, and Renan in the prose selection may alarm British parents; but this objection does not apply to the poetry. The amount of thoroughly sound and enjoyable poetry for the young in the verse selection will perhaps surprise some who may have supposed that such did not exist in French. The notes give just the amount of help required. A better and cheaper selection of its kind can, we think, hardly be found.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, having completed his ten years' labour upon the Statistical Survey of India by the publication of his *Imperial Gazetteer*, will shortly return to India to take up his regular position as a member of the civil service. First, however, he proposes to reprint as a separate volume the article "India," from the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and also bring out *A Brief Account of the Indian People*, which ought to become a standard school-book in this country, no less than in India itself.

AMONG the earliest additions to Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters" series will be *Bentley*, by Prof. R. C. Jebb, and *Gray*, by Mr. E. W. Gosse.

MR. ANDREW W. TIER's forthcoming illustrated book, in two volumes, on *Bartolozzi and his Works* is now announced for October 1. Mr. Tier has succeeded in cataloguing upwards of 2,000 distinct examples of these fashionable prints; the largest list hitherto compiled—Le Blanc's—contained only 700. Among the illustrations will be a pair of beautiful and exquisitely finished fancy subjects in stipple, from copper-plates engraved by Bartolozzi in 1783, in brilliant condition, entitled *A St. James's Beauty* and *A St. Giles's Beauty*, printed in red on old paper; and a pair of highly finished portraits, from the original copper-plates, of *Sarah, Countess of Kinnoull*, and *Robert Auriol, Earl of Kinnoull*, engraved by Caroline Watson in 1799, also in brilliant condition, printed on old paper in brown ink; a charming vignette of cupids printed in red; a ticket for the Mansion House ball, 1773, &c.—all printed direct from the plates. The work will be published in two editions, one of one hundred numbered copies on extra large paper, with impressions of the illustrations prior to the margins of the copper-plates being cut down for the other edition, of which the issue will also be limited. Both will technically be large

quarto, and bound in vellum. We hear that almost all the copies of both editions have already been bespoken, and that the work is likely to be out of print as soon as published.

We hear that Dr. Ethé, of the University College, Aberystwith, will read at the Berlin Congress of Orientalists a chapter from his forthcoming *History of Persia*. The first portion of this great work, which will occupy no less than fourteen volumes, is now in the press in Germany. Dr. Ethé is likewise engaged on catalogues of the Persian MSS. in the Bodleian and India Office libraries.

At a recent sale in Manchester, a thick small quarto volume was disposed of, which contained fifteen old plays, including the first edition of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* (London: G. Eld, 1609), and *The True Tragedie of Richard III.* (London: Thomas Creede, 1594). The volume is now on view at Mr. Bernard Quaritch's.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will have Mr. William Black's new novel ready in about three weeks. It is entitled *That Beautiful Wretch; Four MacNicolles; Pupil of Aurelius*.

We learn from the *Antiquary* that a volume of *Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen*, of various dates between the years 1567 and 1612, is now in the press. The documents have been extracted from the State papers and Vatican transcripts in the Public Record Office, from the British Museum, the archives of the British Colleges at Rome and Valladolid, the Archives du Royaume at Brussels, the archives at Simancas, and from other sources. They number 280 in all, of which 220 are now being printed for the first time, and they may be expected to throw a fresh light upon the domestic and foreign policy of Elizabeth. The work is being edited by the Rev. Dr. T. Francis Knox, and a limited edition will be published by subscription by Mr. David Nutt.

THE two latest volumes issued by the Hakluyt Society are *The Voyages of William Baffin* (1612-22), edited by Mr. Clements R. Markham; and *The Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia, by Father Francisco Alvarez* (1520-27), translated from the Portuguese and edited by Lord Stanley of Alderley. A point of literary interest in the latter we have noticed elsewhere. Mr. Clements Markham, with his usual generosity of erudition, has done more than edit his volume. He has prefixed a sketch of the grand old merchant-adventurers who were the munificent patrons of discovery during the Elizabethan age. A portrait of one of these, Sir Thomas Smith, is given as a frontispiece; and there are, besides, no less than five maps. Mr. Clements Markham has added a discourse, by Purchas, on the probability of a North-west Passage, which contains some remarks about Baffin, and a notice of his death. We observe, also, an interesting paragraph upon the Biscayan whale-fishery of the Middle Ages.

We understand that Mr. Shelsley Beauchamp, the author of *Grantley Grange* and other well-known works, is engaged in writing a series of papers for the *Pictorial World*, illustrative of country life and its surroundings. The first of the series is published in the issue of our contemporary for to-day.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. have added to their series of six-shilling volumes *Washington Square*, by Henry James, Jun., which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of March 12, 1881.

DR. PETER BAYNE's paper before the New Shakspeare Society next session will be on "Shakspeare's Characters contrasted with those of Scott and George Eliot." Dr. Brinsley Nicholson's papers will be "On Three Passages in *Hamlet*—'Sables' (III. i.), 'Mortal Coil'

(III. ii.), 'Comma' (V. ii.), with a Prior Instance of 'All the World's a Stage;'" and on the doubt "Was Hamlet Mad?" Miss Hickey's paper will be on *Romeo and Juliet*, and Mr. Kirkman's on "Suicides in Shakspeare."

PROF. CORSON's paper before the Browning Society next session will be "On Mr. Browning's Method of revealing the Soul to Itself by Means of a Startling Experience."

MR. HERRTAGE will dedicate his edition of the *Catholicum Anglicum* for the Early-English Text and Camden Societies to Mr. Furnivall.

THE Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which has just concluded its annual conference at Cologne, has unanimously resolved to hold its meeting next year at Liverpool.

THE appointments of Presidents of Departments have now all been made for the Social Science Congress, which will meet on October 3 at Dublin, in the buildings of Trinity College. The following is the complete list:—President of the Association, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Presidents of Departments—Jurisprudence: The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor; Education: Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education; Health: Mr. Charles Cameron, M.P.; Economy and Trade: Mr. Goldwin Smith; Art: Viscount Powerscourt. Dr. Mout, late Inspector-General of Prisons in India, will be the chairman of the Repression of Crime section.

FOR the benefit of autograph collectors, we extract the following prices from a catalogue just issued by the art-publishing firm of Otto August Schultz, of Leipzig. The sums are in marks, of which twenty approximately equal one pound sterling. Martin Luther (600), Lessing (500), Schiller (350), Goethe (250), Melancthon (225), Oliver Cromwell (220), Goethe's mother and Friedrich August der Starke (200), Kant and Count Egmont (175), Klopstock and Wallenstein (150), Kepler (145), Byron, Fichte, Poniatowsky, and the Earl of Essex (100), Voltaire (90), Peter the Great and Körner (75), Blücher and Kosciuszko (60), Bürger (50).

THE authorities of the Royal Public Library at Dresden, which is especially rich in Old-German and Oriental MSS., have decided to publish with Teubner, of Leipzig, a new catalogue of their treasures. The Oriental MSS. will be excluded, having been adequately described by H. O. Fleischer in 1831; but the existing catalogues of the rest are entirely inadequate, or out of date. The work has been entrusted to Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, secretary of the library, who will give a full account of each single codex and its contents by the light of the most recent publications on the subject. The total number of codices to be catalogued is about 6,000, and the printing of the work has already begun.

It is stated that Prof. Karl Vollmöller is engaged upon a History of Old-French literature. Should the execution of this work rise to the level of the author's reputation, it will supply an acknowledged deficiency in Germany, as since the appearance of the book by Ideler and Nolte—which it may be remarked is now quite below the level of modern science and criticism—no comprehensive work dealing with this subject has been published in the German language.

THE well-known Vienna publisher Prochaska is now giving to the world, under the title of *Die Völker Oesterreich-Ungarns*, an interesting and valuable encyclopædia of the different nations composing the Austrian empire. The sixth volume of this series, which has just appeared, is from the pen of Herr Joan Slavici, and deals with the Roumans of Hungary,

Transylvania, and the Bukovina. Herr Slavici had already earned a solid reputation among European novelists by his studies of Rouman life and manners; but in this his last work he has achieved the higher distinction of having contributed a valuable chapter to the science of ethnology.

UNDER the title of *André Chenier et les Jacobins*, M. Oscar de Vallée has published (Paris: C. Lévy) a monograph, compiled from original and inedited sources, which throws much additional light on the history of the latter years of Chenier's life and of his relations with the various statesmen of the Revolution.

A TREASURE-TROVE of great value, and not a little historical interest, is reported from Niedersteinbrunn, in Alsace. An earthenware jar has been dug up on the site of an old house, containing about 4,000 gold coins of the aggregate weight of nearly 20lb. They are all of the same mintage, bearing dates from 1617 to 1623. On one side is the effigy of a double eagle, with the name of Berchtold V., Duke of Zähringen, founder of the city of Berne, and also of Freiburg-im-Breisgau. On the reverse are the arms of Berne, a bear on a mown field.

A SOCIETY formed at Utrecht for the publication of the sources of Dutch law has just issued its second volume (*The Hague: Nijhoff*), which is devoted to the ancient laws of the town of Zutphen, from the fourteenth to the fifteenth century.

*Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By Percival Clark. (Index Society.) A few weeks ago a writer in *Notes and Queries* declaimed against the indexes of the present day as being needlessly precise. This is the only objection which can be brought with any fairness against the labour of Mr. Clark. It is a reproduction, under a condensed form, of the whole of the contents of Mr. Trevelyan's biography of his uncle, even to the fact that Macaulay was once, while on a visit to Windsor Castle, offered a horse. The fourteen pages under Macaulay's own name tell the whole events of his life from the cradle to the grave, his habits and his thoughts, how he wrote and how he spoke. Dismiss from the mind the conviction that the Index is framed on a scale unnecessarily minute, and there is no feeling save that of admiration for Mr. Clark's labour. The details of the Index, so far as we have been able to test them, are scrupulously exact. The only remark which we shall make on this score is that the entry "Lister, Mrs. (Lady Theresa), sister of the fourth Earl of Clarendon," omits the name by which that accomplished lady was best known to the world at large. Mr. Trevelyan's *Life* has been much appreciated, both in this country and across the Atlantic. If its publishers would only obtain the sanction of the Directors of the Index Society to the publication, at a cheap price, of an abbreviated issue of Mr. Clark's compilation, for binding with the copies of the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* which have been already sold, and to the incorporation of the condensed Index in all future editions, the popularity of that delightful biography would be considerably enhanced. We should not be surprised to hear that some enterprising publisher in America has already commenced reprinting this Index.

MR. WILLIAM THOMSON, of Melbourne, has published a pamphlet, *William Shakespeare in Romance and Reality*, a rejoinder to some sarcastic reviews of his book on *Renaissance Drama; or, History made visible*, which, we gather from his pamphlet, attempted to show that all Shakspeare's plays were written by Bacon for deep political purposes. The monomania of Mr. Thomson will be apparent to Shakspeare students when we say that he holds

*Macbeth* (of about 1606 A.D.) and *Pericles* (of about 1609, and only partly Shakspeare's) to have been both written by Bacon, or before 1586 "to warn Elizabeth from imbruing her own hand in her cousin's blood" (p. 76); "Mariana in one, and Lady Macbeth in the other, served the same political end of trying to avert the fate impending over Mary Stuart as Walsingham's prey" (p. 78); "that the horrible Boulst [in *Pericles*] is the dread image of the horrid Bothwell is plain enough" (p. 83); and so on. Mr. Thomson's pamphlet may serve as a companion to the first Mr. Bellenden Ker's book on our nursery rhymes, which proved that "Hickory, dickory, dock," "Cock Robin," &c., were all originally written in Dutch, as satires on the monks.

PROF. SAYCE had intended to make the following addition to his letter upon "The Hittite Title of Damascus" which appeared in last week's *ACADEMY*:—

"Perhaps I ought to add that the syllables *imiri* are expressed in the Assyrian texts by the ideograph of 'ass,' followed by the plural affix, a manifest play on the fact that Syria was pre-eminently the home of the quadruped which the Academics sometimes called 'the animal of the west.'"

#### A TRANSLATION FROM ARIOSTO.

##### THE FAIR ALCINA.\*

HER lovely form with every charm was gifted  
That ever proved a well-learned painter's  
learning;  
The long fair hair in seemly knot was lifted.  
Than which no gold more lustrous e'er was  
burning;  
While on each cheek the mingled tints seemed  
drifted  
Of rose and lily, else all union spurning;  
That ivory brow seemed smoothed for naught but  
pleasure,  
And of perfection gave the world's true measure.  
Under the fine black brows' most subtle bending  
Are two black eyes, that yet are suns for bright-  
ness,  
Slow rolling, pitying glances each way sending.  
Hovering round her, Love revels in new lightness,  
Exhausts his quiver's store—wounds past all  
mending,  
And fixes hearts unwon before from flight'ness.  
Midmost the face the shapely nose descending—  
Not envy's self can find where it needs mending.  
Beneath its ridge, between two tiny valleys,  
Is placed the mouth, with native crimson glowing,  
With two rich rows of pearls, whose each bead  
tallies  
'Nenth gentle lips, now hiding and now showing;  
While thence that courteous speech to all men  
sallies,  
Melting hard hearts and rough with its sweet  
flowing.  
Here, too, is born that angel-smile entrancing,  
That makes this earth a heaven with splendour  
glancing.  
As snow the neck, as milk the breast in seeming—  
Rounded the neck, and full the breast and  
spacious;  
Two ivory spheres, with most rich life full teeming,  
Now rise, now fall, like ocean's waves, when  
gracious  
The wanton winds sport o'er the surface gleaming.  
Further—not Argus' eyes were efficacious;  
But all may judge that, in that perfect being,  
What's hid will match with what is given to seeing.  
The arms exact the true proportion render;  
The fair white hand—a home for all the graces—  
Not coarsely broad, but taper, long, and slender—  
No knuckles mark, no swelling vein disgraces.

\* This passage is quoted by Lessing as an instance of "painting no picture," to prove the powerlessness of detailed description to produce an image in the mind (*Laokoon*, § xx.).

Then, for a term to this rich form and tender,  
The small, plump foot upon the proud earth paces.  
Such radiant charms, like angels', heavenly  
moulded,  
May in no jealous shrouding veil be folded.

R. McLINTOCK.

#### OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. Lorenzo Lucena, M.A., Teacher of Spanish in the University of Oxford, on August 24, at the advanced age of seventy-four. Mr. Lucena, we learn from the *Times*, was formerly of the College of St. Pelagio, in the University of Seville, where he was Professor of Theology for eight years and Provisional President for three years. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Cordova in 1830, and priest in 1831 by the Suffragan Bishop of Seville. He was appointed honorary Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral in 1842, and Reader in the Spanish Language and Literature in the Taylorian Institution at Oxford in 1861. He assisted in preparing the new edition of the Spanish Bible, generally known as that of Cipriano de Valera. Mr. Lucena's charm of manner will cause him to be widely missed in university society.

WE also have to record the death of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, which occurred on the night of August 24, at the age of fifty-eight. A son of the celebrated James Kenney and godson of Charles Lamb, he belonged to literary circles which included Thackeray and Dickens, and was held in high estimation by reason of his genial temper, his high attainments, and a remarkable cleverness in devising impromptu and genially satirical skits in rhyme upon the celebrities of his day. As a dramatist, an author, and a critic, Mr. Kenney enjoyed a successful career, interrupted a few years ago by an illness from which he never entirely recovered, and which in the end rendered exertion of any kind almost impossible. His principal works are *The Gates of the East*, a biography of Balfe, and the *Life and Letters of Balzac*. He may be said to have had a prominent share in the introduction of modern French *opéra-bouffe* into this country, having written the libretti of *The Grand Duchess*, *The Princess of Trebizonde*, and *La Belle Hélène*.

MR. WILLIAM BOTTRELL, affectionately known throughout the West of England by his pen-name of "Old Celt," died at St. Ives on August 27. He was born at Raffra, in Cornwall, in 1816, of a good old yeoman family; and, after much travelling in Spain, Canada, and Australia, finally came back to his native county to lead the life of a recluse at Hawke's Point, Lelant. According to a writer in the *Cornishman*, here he lived in a hovel and cultivated a little moorland. He had a black cat called "Spriggans," and a cow and a pony. These animals would all follow him down the almost perpendicular cliff, over a "goat's path," and no accident ever happened to them. In those days Mr. Bottrell was a favourite with the tinnars, who were pleased to tell him of their ancient legends and hearth-side stories. These legends and stories, which otherwise would have been lost, he carefully preserved, and published from time to time in a local newspaper. They have since been collected and republished in three volumes (1870-80), under the title of *Traditions and Hearth Stories*. To the last of these volumes a Preface was prefixed by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma.

THE death is also announced, at Fromentin, in Normandy, of M. Floquet, corresponding member of the Institute, who devoted a long life to the study of the memorials of his native province. His two chief works were *L'Histoire*

*du Parlement de Normandie* and *Etudes sur la Vie de Bossuet*, both of which were crowned by the Académie des Inscriptions; but he also published many minor historical and archaeological papers.

PIETRO COSSA, the most popular dramatic poet of Italy, died at Leghorn on August 30, at the age of fifty-nine. His masterpieces, *Nero* and *Messalina*, are described as instinct with the life of Imperial Rome.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* seems to be in danger of losing its reputation for combining great names with great articles. In the number for September, the most striking paper is undoubtedly that placed first, upon "The Deadlock in the House of Commons," by Mr. Frederic Harrison. Even if it were not too purely political to be criticised here, we may be allowed to doubt whether the remedies proposed are not too much in advance of the slow rate of English progress. "The Future of Gold," by M. Emile de Laveleye, affords an excellent example of that combination of learning with lucidity of style which seems to be the peculiar characteristic of those who think in French. We are not concerned to say that M. de Laveleye's conclusions are right; but he leaves the distinct impression that the accepted view on the subject in England is not the result of thought or experience equally wide with his own. Sir Henry Taylor, in a review of Mr. Scoone's *Four Centuries of English Letters*, exhibits the same extensive reading and catholicity of criticism which may be found in the articles he wrote close on fifty years ago, and recently republished in his "Collected Works." M. Joseph Reinach, who is known to be in the confidence of M. Gambetta, gives an interesting glimpse at the inner working of French politics which is of special value at the present time. We cannot congratulate Mr. George Potter upon the tone of his reply to some articles which appeared last month in the same magazine upon so-called "Fair Trade." He has weakened a good case by vituperation. Of the remaining articles it is not needful to say anything, except that they are somewhat heavy.

THE *Fortnightly* has some excellent political articles, among which we do not mean to include the first. Not that we feel called upon to object to the position which Mr. Lathbury takes up; but he has failed to express himself with precision. Mr. Chirol contributes a very valuable paper upon Bulgaria, some of the points of which we seem to have already read in a daily contemporary; and Mr. Grant Duff prints a speech upon South Africa which he was unable to deliver in the House of Commons. Quotations from Burke, the great magazine of the philosophy of English practical politics, are here used with much effect. Mr. Perry writes well upon the recent excavations at Pergamon (which we hope nobody will confuse with Troy); and it is rather a compliment than a criticism to say that his paper would appear more appropriate to the *Journal of the Hellenic Society*. But by far the most original article in the number is that on "Over-Production," by Col. George Chesney. It is a new chapter in political economy, carefully reasoned out, and applied with a master's skill to some of the more important questions of to-day. We like it none the less because its conclusions tend to be optimistic.

THE *Contemporary* is scarcely improved by one or two articles that differ from the usual type. Mr. Herbert Spencer opens with another chapter from his interminable book on Sociology, in which the only fresh point made is a con-

nexion between the rise of so-called "Imperialism" in England and the increase of officialism and centralisation. Under the title of "The Canadian Tariff," Mr. Goldwin Smith says very little about finance, but a good deal against certain political tendencies of his adopted country. Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Mr. Karl Blind, and M. Fr. Lenormant sustain the character of the *Contemporary* for learning.

THE August number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* contains a critical essay by Dr. Schmarsow, *privat docent* at the University of Göttingen, on the well-known sketch-book in the Academia, Venice, which is traditionally attributed to Raphael. He aims at defending this tradition against the celebrated pseudo-Russian connoisseur, Lermoloeff, who has of late given evidence that most of the drawings in question are not by Raphael, but by Pinturicchio. Dr. Schmarsow's arguments appear to us far from conclusive. He does not venture to deny Lermoloeff's discovery that many of these drawings are preparatory studies for pictures painted by Pinturicchio before Raphael was born. Still, in order to maintain the authorship of Raphael, he makes the desperate suggestion that Raphael might have copied them from a lost sketch-book of Pinturicchio's. We miss in Dr. Schmarsow's expositions the scientific basis of sound criticism on drawings by Old Masters. He ought to have entered into a close comparison between Raphael's authenticated earliest drawings and the so-called sketch-book at Venice. His theory chiefly relies on the supposition of personal relations between Pinturicchio and Raphael before the latter left Urbino; yet he states himself that there is no evidence whatever for this supposition. He even goes on to admit that he does not possess a thorough knowledge of Pinturicchio's style. The last portion of the magazine, the "Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft," contains another article about Raphael's early education, from the pen of Prof. Springer, of Leipzig, who attempts to oppose Lermoloeff's discovery about Timoteo Viti's influence in Raphael's earliest works (*The Dream of the Knight* in the National Gallery, and others). He frankly admits what Schmarsow contests; but, in treating of Timoteo Viti, he does not appear to know anything about his style beyond what he has read in Lermoloeff's articles. Prof. Springer is certainly right in confessing that "never has a publication about art matters had so great a success and caused so sudden a revolution in prevailing convictions as Lermoloeff's book, *Die Werke italienischer Meister in den Galerien von München, Dresden und Berlin*. The first German edition (Leipzig: Seemann, 1880) being nearly out of print, the author intends to bring out, under his real name, a new one in English, and we are glad to hear that herein special attention will also be paid to the Italian pictures in this country.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of August 15, Don Justo Zaragoza (a pseudonym) complains that according to postal geography the immediate environs of Madrid are further from the capital than is either Paris or Portugal. Suarez Capalleja considers the problem of the non-theistic utilitarian ethics of Cicero in the *De Officiis* as compared with the Deistic and Stoical theories of his earlier treatises. His answer is found in Cicero's experience of the fruitlessness of his former efforts, and in his despair of any other motive acting upon his corrupted fellow-citizens. In his studies on Morocco, Ovilo y Canales now deals with the position of woman under the Koran, quoting largely from a forthcoming translation, with notes original and selected from the chief Mussulman and Christian commentators, by Anibal Rinaldy, who thus gives to the world

the results of years of residence and of study in Morocco. The "Juventud Dorada" of A. Mentaberry treats of the private life of Pedro the Cruel. The endeavour of Carreras y Gonzalez to establish the science of political economy on a metaphysical basis is continued; as also the valuable "Guia del Archivo de Simancas," by Diaz Sanchez.

#### AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE Baptist Missionary Society have published as a special Congo supplement to their *Missionary Herald* the diary kept by Mr. W. Holman Bentley during his journey at the beginning of the year to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, in company with Mr. H. E. Crudgington, together with a more connected account of it by the latter. The object of the journey was to ascertain whether the route near the north bank of the Congo would furnish better means of getting to Stanley Pool than the road from San Salvador through the Makuta towns, which the Rev. T. J. Comber has made more than one unsuccessful attempt to open. The expedition of Messrs. Bentley and Crudgington was eminently successful, and the attempt was all the more creditable to them as they were both comparatively inexperienced in African travel. The journey up the Congo to Stanley Pool has, besides, never before been made by Europeans; and consequently they had to depend almost entirely on their compasses and the chart which Mr. H. M. Stanley made in his memorable descent of the river, for the native guides they hired from time to time were not of much use. The party followed Mr. Stanley's road as far as it went; and then their difficulties began, for at the outset they were taken a long way out of their course by their guides without any apparent reason. The detailed account of their journey extends to such a great length that it is impossible to enter into particulars, and it will suffice to say that they reached the Zue or Gordon Bennett River without encountering any but the ordinary troubles of African expeditions. After crossing the Zue, they visited Ibiu, which is to be the future head-quarters of the mission at Stanley Pool, and were then ferried over to the south side. They landed at Ntamo, where their reception was not very friendly; and when they afterwards went to Nehasha—the site of M. de Brazza's station—the attitude of the natives was so hostile that, but for the intervention of the French sergeant stationed there, it is doubtful whether they would have succeeded in recrossing the Congo without loss of life. As Mr. Crudgington himself writes, little need be said of the return journey, except that, after passing the Itunzima Falls, they proceeded by water to Isangila. The duration of the journey was, all things considered, remarkably short, the distance from Vivi, below the Yellala Falls, to Stanley Pool being accomplished in twenty-one days of actual travelling, and the return in fifteen days. A map of the Congo on a somewhat large scale accompanies the diary and report; and on this Mr. Bentley thinks that Stanley Pool is placed a degree too far to the east, and should be in about 16° E. long., instead of in 17° E. long., as given by Mr. Stanley. It thus appears that the distance to Stanley Pool has hitherto been overstated by about sixty miles; and M. de Brazza, it is understood, has arrived at a somewhat similar conclusion.

On reaching Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, the late Dr. Matteucci addressed a report to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs on various matters connected with his great journey across Africa in company with Lieut. Massari, in which he supplies some interesting information. The earlier part of the journey

does not offer any special features, being over tolerably well-known ground; but, after leaving Darfur and Dar Tama, the expedition came to Wadai, which has hitherto been almost closed to geographical research, but is the most powerful State in Central Africa. On the north it extends to the Desert, and on the south includes Baghirmi and Dar Ranga; while on the west its frontier is partly continuous with that of Bornu, the eastern boundary being an undefined line through the country inhabited by the Kanem tribes. Its chief commerce is in ivory and ostrich feathers, and the country is also rich in camels and cattle; but the western part is sterile from want of water. The next country traversed was Bornu, which is comparatively easy of access from the West Coast; but the main fact which Dr. Matteucci mentions in connexion with it is his meeting there with a poor Italian, Giuseppe Valpreda, who is said to have been left behind by Dr. Nachtigal more than ten years ago. Kano, a division of Sokoto, was next reached; and this Dr. Matteucci describes as a land of peace and labour, where everyone works, and there is no distinction of caste, faith, or nationality. The country is especially rich in indigo, and the natives are skilled in the preparation of furs; all kinds of grain, as well as potatoes, are produced in abundance and of excellent quality. Nupé, the last kingdom visited, is tolerably well known, and carries on a considerable trade with the coast, its chief products being ivory, palm oil, and a vegetable fat made from the seeds of the tallow-tree.

The African traveller, Major von Meihow, who has for some time been exploring the Quango River, a tributary of the Congo, returned to Berlin on August 22. He discovered two great falls on the Quango, to which he gave the names of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Josef. He brings back with him a rich collection of animals, birds, and geological specimens, part of which he has presented to the zoological garden at Berlin.

Mr. Henry E. Crudgington, whose recent journey to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, is referred to above, returned to England a short time back in order to discuss with the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society the details of the projected expedition up the Congo to Stanley Pool and the formation of intermediate stations at Isangila and Mbu. All arrangements in this country being now completed, Mr. Crudgington, we believe, will start for the Congo by the next steamer, and shortly after his arrival will proceed up the river to found the principal station of the Baptist expedition at Stanley Pool on the north bank. The regular staff of the station will consist of two missionaries, with two others for pioneer and exploring work higher up the Congo, for which purpose a steam launch will be attached to the mission. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Crudgington has found the country exceedingly healthy on the northern side of the Congo, but he thinks that it is not so in many parts on the opposite bank, owing to marshes and other causes.

Mr. James Arthington, of Leeds, has made a proposal to the Directors of the Wesleyan Foreign Mission Society, to give £2,000 as the nucleus of a fund for establishing mission stations in Central Africa along the line of the territories visited by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley; and an appeal is made to Methodist young men to offer themselves as missionary ministers for that especial work. The fund is to be named the Punshon Memorial Mission Fund, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon.

# "RASSELAS" AND THE HAPPY VALLEY.

DR. JOHNSON, it will be remembered, begins his classical work, *Rasselas*, with this well-known passage:—

"The place which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage by which it could be entered was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron."

It is, we fancy, commonly supposed that this Happy Valley was entirely the offspring of Dr. Johnson's imagination; and not a few allusions may be found in contemporary literature which take their point from this supposition. But Lord Stanley of Alderley, in his Introduction to the *Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia*, by Father Francisco Alvarez (1520-27), just issued by the Hakluyt Society, calls attention to certain passages in that *Narrative* which at least furnish some evidence that Dr. Johnson had an historical foundation for his conception of the Happy Valley. He also points out that Dr. Johnson's first literary work was a translation from the French of Lobo's *Voyage to Abyssinia*, published in 1735 by Bettessworth and Hicks, of Paternoster Row, who remunerated him with the sum of five guineas, of which he was in want for the funeral expenses of his mother.

The following are the passages referred to in Father Alvarez's *Narrative*, as translated by Lord Stanley (pp. 140-44).

"The above-mentioned valley reaches to the mountain where they put the sons of the Prester John. These are like banished men, as it was revealed to King Abraham . . . that all his sons should be shut up in a mountain, and that none should remain except the firstborn, the heir, and that this should be done for ever to all the sons of the Prester of the country and his successors; because, if this were not so done, there would be great difficulty in the country, on account of its greatness, and they would rise up and seize parts of it, and would not obey the heir, and would kill him. He, being frightened at such a revelation, and reflecting where such a mountain could be found, it was again told him in revelation to order his country to be searched, and to look at the highest mountains. . . . He ordered it to be done as it had been revealed to him. And they found this mountain, which stands above this valley, to be the one which the revelation mentioned, round the foot of which a man has to go a journey of two days. And it is of this kind: a rock cut like a wall, straight from the top to the bottom; a man going at the foot of it, and looking upwards, it seems that the sky rests upon it. They say that it has three entrances or gates, in three places, and no more. I saw one of these here, and I saw it in this manner. . . . Next day, in the morning, the host took me by the hand and led me to his house, as far as a game of ball, where there were many trees of an inferior kind and very thick, by which it was concealed as by a wall; and between them was a door, which was locked; and before this door was an ascent to the cliff. This host said to me: 'Look here; if any of you were to pass inside this door, there would be nothing for it but to cut off his feet and his hands, and put out his eyes, and leave him lying there. We, if we did not do this, should pay with our lives, for we are the guardians of this door.' . . . They say that this mountain is cold and extensive, and they also say that the top of it is round, and that it takes fifteen days to go round it [two days *supra*]; and it seems to me that it may be so, because on this side, where our road lay, we travelled at the foot of it for two days; and so it reaches to the kingdoms of Amara [the very name adopted by Dr. Johnson] and of

Bogrimidi. . . . They say that there are on the top of this mountain yet other mountains, which are very high and contain valleys. And they say that there is a valley there between two very steep mountains; and that it is by no means possible to get out of it, because it is closed by two gates; and that in this valley they place those who are nearest to the king. . . . Withal, this mountain is generally guarded by great guards and great captains; and a quarter of the people who usually live at the Court are of the guards of this mountain and their captains."

## THE IRISH IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following original description of the Hibernians, or Irish, from a work on geography by Io. Antonio Magino Patavino, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bonn, published at Cologne, A.D. 1597:—

"Diuiduntur verò in SYLVESTRES HIBERNICOS, qui *Iris-hrie*, & vulgò *Vuidil Irish*, & in ANGLIO-HIBERNICOS, & hi sunt, qui legum potestatem sanctam habent, & iudicijs se sistunt, suntq; miles vrbani, ac ad eos vt magis tractabiles ac diuites Angli in primis cōeant, negociadi vt plurimum causa, quorum mores illi facile, imbibunt, lingamq; ex assiduo cōmercio maiore ex parte intelligunt: sed sylvestres Hiberni, qui vt plurimum Connaciam inhabitant, has habent mores: sunt quidem feri, asperi, & quorum ingenia sine humaniori cultura maximè efferatùr, alicubi sunt incultiores, qui mira naturae diuersitate, & inertiam amant, & quietem oderunt: otio quidem adèd sunt dediti, vt summas reputent diuitias labore carere, & summas ducant dilicias libertate gaudere, & innatae desidiae dulcedo ita eos destinet, vt ostiati malint victum quaerere, quàm honestis laboribus paupertatem repellere. Superstitiosae in primis gentes, inter quas multae magae & fatidicae mulieres reperiuntur, quae ad omnia mala incantationes efficaces habent, ad quas quisque pro mali ratione accedit: sunt incontinentissimi, & in praeposteram Venerem effusiores, virgines decem vel duodecim tantum annorum viris quasi maturae traduntur, eod extra oppida rarò matrimonia contrahunt, non de praesenti sed de futuro promittunt, vel sine deliberatione assentiunt, inde enata leuissima lite diuertunt, vir ad alià foeminam, illa ad alterum maritum: omnes enim mirum in modum in incoastum sunt propensi, & conscientiae praetextu diuortia creberima committunt: latrocinia apud eos nullà habent infamia, sed ea summa cum immanitate exercent; neq; enim vim, neq; rapinam, neque homicidium Deo despicere persuadentur, quin potius praedam à Deo pro munere oblatam arbitrantur, nec templis, sacrisque locis parcant, quin inde etiam depredantur. Musica tamen delectatur, cytharaq; maximè chordis aeneis, quas aduncis vnguibus numerosè pulsant. Caeterum in hac feritate Christianam religionem castè colunt, & cum quis religioni se consecrat, religiosa quadam austeritate ad miraculum vsque se cōtinet vigilando, orando, et ieiunijs se macerando: mulieres verò vt in melius mutant conjugium, & puellae vt bene nubere possint per totum annum die Mercurij, & Sabbati ieiunare solitae sunt."

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE KESSELSTADT "SHAKSPERE DEATH-MASK."

Dublin: Aug. 27, 1881.

When writing his generous review of my edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets, Mr. Furnivall had not in his memory the facts respecting the death-mask. It may be worth while to state them briefly. In 1842, at Mainz, the Kesselstadt art collection was dispersed. In 1846 the painter Louis Becker (brother of Prince Albert's private secretary) bought a small oil-painting, dated 1637, representing a dead man crowned with laurel. Prof. Müller, then Director of the Picture Gallery at Mainz, remembered—as did other persons—that this picture hung in a conspicuous place in the Kesselstadt collection with the inscription "According to tradition, Shakspeare." Prof. Müller conjectured that this painting was after a drawing or a death-mask. Independently of this conjecture, Becker was set searching for a death-mask by a report that such an object had once been in the Kesselstadt collection. In January 1847 he discovered among old lumber in a dealer's shop in Mainz the now celebrated mask. On the back, in somewhat worn characters of the seventeenth century, is the inscription + A° Dm. 1616. There seems to be little doubt that it is a veritable death-mask, and a genuine piece of antiquity. A few reddish brown hairs from beard and eyebrows adhere to the plaster. Now, the Stratford bust was believed by the sculptor Chantrey, by James Boaden, and others to be after a death-mask. The artist likely to have been employed on the bust was Gerard Johnson or Jansen, originally of Amsterdam. Elze suggests, as a possibility, that the mask passed to the Conti-

nent with one of Jansen's five sons. Among persons inclined to believe in the genuineness of this relic was Prof. Owen, in whose care it remained for a considerable time, and who considered it from an anatomist's point of view with reference to the acknowledged portraits of Shakspeare. Others of a like opinion are Hettner and Hermann Grimm. Among those who have specially investigated the subject, and are believers, are Mr. Hart, the writer of an article on the death-mask in *Scribner*, and Dr. Schaffhausen, the finder of Beethoven's death-mask at Bonn. I may also name Lord Ronald Gower and Dr. Ingleby. Several attempts—none wholly satisfactory—have been made by distinguished artists to create a living likeness from the dead face. Mr. Lowenstam, in his difficult task, seems to me to have followed the outline of the face closely, but the large abiding solemnity of death is replaced necessarily by an aspect of life, which must not be too pronounced in any direction lest the element of conjecture should overlay the element of fact. The resemblance between the mask, the Droeshout engraving, and the Stratford bust, not in expression (where it could hardly be looked for), but in the very unusual proportions, seems sufficient at least not to repel belief.

The evidence, then, on behalf of the Kesselstadt mask amounts to more than zero; it is something, and something considerable. Yet I should not like to express myself more strongly than I have done in my Introduction when speaking of Mr. Lowenstam's etching: "The portrait may be viewed as possessing a real and curious interest, while yet of doubtful authenticity." EDWARD DOWDEN.

#### CARD, WISEMAN AND BISHOP BLOUGRAM.

Castell Farm, Beddgelert: Aug. 31, 1881.

In my enquiries for my *Bibliography of Robert Browning*, I find, from friendly informants, that Card. Wiseman himself reviewed "Bishop Blougram's Apology" in *Browning's Men and Women* (1855) in the *Rambler*, doubtless soon after the appearance of the poem.

I cannot doubt that many of your readers, besides the members of the Browning Society, would be interested in knowing what the Cardinal said of Mr. Browning's humorous and powerful exposure of himself; and I therefore appeal to some reader of the ACADEMY who is not, like myself, under the shadow of Snowden, to turn to the *Rambler* of 1855, and give us a short account of Card. Wiseman's article.

A friend of John Stuart Mill's and John Forster's also informs me that in Forster's copy of Browning's *Pauline* in the Forster Library, at South Kensington, are the pencil-notes of J. S. Mill for an article which he proposed to write on *Pauline*. May I ask the librarian of the Forster Library, or some charitable reader at it, to send a description of these Mill notes? Such memoranda should be worth publicity. F. J. FURNIVALL.

#### THE MYTH OF THE SIRENS.

London: Aug. 30, 1881.

Though the communications of two correspondents in the ACADEMY, writing under the above head, are interesting, they say nothing of the explanation of the myth itself; for the suggestion cited from the *Journal of Philology* is hardly one for discussion.

I do not propose to say much here on a subject already treated in a satisfactory way by Preller. It is clear that the Sirens have a certain resemblance to the Muses, who also appear in bird form (Callimachus, *Hymn to Delos*, 255), and contend in song with them.

The wonderful song of both is probably the wind. The swan shape of the Muses suggests a cloud myth, and points to the sky-sea as the primary seat of the beings of this type. The alluring, deceitful appearance of the Sirens, taken in conjunction with the circumstance that their fatal, bone-strewn island lies beneath the waves, must be an image of the hidden perils of the treacherous sea. Preller cites the words of Claudian, *blanda pericla maris, terror quoque gratus in undis* (G. M. I. 504). Before leaving the mythological question, I may call attention to the Valhassa, white horse, Horse King, of the Indian legends. Such a conception is often to be traced to a cloud myth; and here, I observe, Dr. Morris distinctly renders Valhassa by "cloud-horse." Assuming that to be correct, it would have a certain mythological importance.

Passing to the different forms of the legend, everyone will agree with Mr. Axon that the story he quotes is "a curious and close analogue to the Homeric myth of the Sirens." But is it not derived directly from it? Leaving that enquiry to Sanskrit scholars, I may mention that, in the literature of mediæval Europe, the Sirens tale—like many other episodes of the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*—re-appears in various forms, one of the most curious of which is perhaps that to be found in Ireland. I borrow it from O'Curry; and I omit the depreciatory criticism with which it is now the fashion to season extracts from that scholar's useful works. Ruad, son of Rigdonn, a king's son, crossing over to Northland with three ships and thirty men in each, found his vessel held fast in mid-sea. At last he leaped over the side to see what was holding it, and, sinking down through the waters, alighted in a meadow where were nine beautiful women. These gave him nine boat-loads of gold as the price of his embraces, and by their power held the three vessels immovable on the water above for nine days. Promising to visit them on his return, the young Irish prince got away from the Sirens and their beds of red bronze, and continued his course to Lochlann, where he stayed with his fellow-pupil, son to the king of that country, for seven years. Coming back, the vessels put about to avoid the submerged isle, and had nearly gained the Irish shore when they heard behind them the song or lamentation of the nine sea-women, who were in vain pursuit of them in a boat of bronze. One of these murdered before Ruad's eyes the child she had borne him, and flung it head foremost after him. O'Curry left a version of this tale from the Book of Ballymote. I have borrowed a detail or two from another given in the *Tochmarc Emere* (fol. 21b)—e.g., the important Homeric feature of the watery meadow (*machaire*). The story given by Gervase of Tilbury (ed. Liebrecht, pp. 30, 31), of the porpoise-men in the Mediterranean and the young sailor; the Shetland seal-legend in Grimm's edition of Croker's *Tales* (*Irish Elfenmärchen*, Leipzig, 1826, pp. xlvii. et seq.); and the story, found in Vincentius Bellovacensis and elsewhere, of the mermaid giantess and her purple cloak, may be named as belonging or related to the same cycle. These legends are represented in living Irish traditions; and the purple cloak just referred to appears, much disguised, in the story of Liban in the Book of the Dun.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

#### MISPUNCTUATIONS IN GOWER AND RONSARD.

London Institution: Aug. 22, 1881.

There are, I believe, a few people who still read and relish Gower in spite of the consistently bad metre, and the occasional bad grammar and bad sense, of Pauli's edition; in spite also of the terribly worded warnings of so distinguished a critic as Mr. James Russell

Lowell. And it seems to me time that some one should point out the curious injustice done to Gower by Mr. Lowell in the following passage of the essay on Chaucer in *My Study Windows* :—

"Gower had no notion of the uses of rhyme except as a kind of crease at the end of every eighth syllable, where the verse was to be folded over again into another layer. He says, for example,

'This maiden Canacee was hight,  
Both in the day and eke by night,'

as if people commonly changed their names at dark."

I have not by me any of the good MSS. of Gower, and so am obliged to quote Pauli's edition :—

"The sone cleped was Machaire,  
The daughter eke Canace hight.  
By day bothe and eke by night  
While they be yonge of comun wone  
In chambre they to-gider wone."

Here even Pauli punctuates rightly, and it is a pity that Mr. Lowell, before charging Gower with such absurdity, did not consider whether the alteration of a stop might not give good sense. And one would like to know what text Mr. Lowell followed; for Gower always accents "Canace" on the second syllable, and knew his own speech much too well to suppose that "hight" was a participle.

Gower sometimes puts "and" in a position answering to that of the Latin "que"—a peculiarity I have never seen noticed. Thus he says that Charlemaine took his way

"Over the mountes of Lumbardie.  
Of Rome and al the tirannie  
With bloody swerd he overcame"

i.e., and all the tyranny of Rome. It is extraordinary that Pauli, with so plain an instance before him, should, on the very same page (i. 29), make Gower say of Charles that

"He toke as he hath well deserved  
The diademe and was coroned  
Of Rome, and thus was abandoned  
Tempire, whiche came never ayeine  
Into the hande of no Romaine."

Of course there ought to be a comma after "coroned" and none after "Rome."

I hope there may be some Englishmen who read Ronsard. In one of his odes he tells his lady that they will die together in a kiss and go to Elysium in company. Blanchemain, whose edition I presume to be the standard one, prints thus (ii. 390) :—

"Ains serrez demourrons,  
Et baisant nous mourrons.  
En mesme an et mesme heure,  
Et en même saison,  
Irons voir la demeure  
De la palle maison."

Obviously if they went in the same hour they must *a fortiori* go in the same season. I writhed a long time over this monumental anti-climax till it occurred to me to punctuate

"Et baisant nous mourrons  
En mesme an et mesme heure;  
Et en même saison  
Irons"

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

#### "SCOTTICISMS."

Aberdeen, N.B.: Aug. 30, 1881.

I should like a word of reply to the review of *Scotticisms* which appeared in the ACADEMY of August 20 :—

1. The reviewer says that "none but a Scotch dominie could have conceived such a book as this, or carried it out so seriously." Now the fact is that in making the collection I was awfully following the lead of David Hume and James Beattie. Both of these not undistinguished persons published lists of Scotti-

cisms; and, if they are to be taken as typical specimens of the Scotch dominie, I am only proud to be in so good company.

2. The reviewer complains that I have cast my net too widely; that one-half of my examples are not Scotticisms at all, but English provincialisms. Now, I have neither ignored nor suppressed the fact that many of the errors are to be heard also in England. If, however, a teacher in the North of England were to publish a list of the provincialisms prevailing in his district, it might contain a few similar examples, but it would be substantially different from mine. I have not cast my net out of Scotland; I have only narrowed my mesh so as to catch the most common idiomatic blunders. No doubt my main object was to secure the errors peculiar to Scotland; but would it not have been capricious to exclude an example because, though common in Scotland, it might be a common blunder also in England?

3. The reviewer is right when he says that on such a subject the home influence is more potent than the teacher's. But if children talk provincialisms out-of-doors, they will write them down at school, where the teacher is bound to notice and condemn them. His condemnation will in itself do something to diminish the evil; while, by diffusing a printed manual in the homes of his pupils, he is likely to enlist home sympathies, and thus obtain a powerful and necessary support to his authority.

A. MACKIE.

[The real point is this—why should provincialisms, or rather vernacularisms (if such a word is allowable), be condemned, at least in spoken speech?—ED. ACADEMY.]

## SCIENCE.

*Studies in the Theory of Descent.* By Dr. Aug. Weismann. Translated and Edited by Raphael Meldola, F.C.S. Part II. With Six Coloured Plates. (Sampson Low.)

HERE, with necessary brevity, is the gist of a remarkable book which every biologist will do well to read for himself. Nothing more than the barest and [most meagre outlines can be attempted in this abstract; for the filling in, readers must go to the work itself, and they will be amply rewarded for their pains.

Four known agencies contribute to the differentiation of organisms—direct action of the environment, use or disuse, natural selection, correlation of growth. But can all differentiation be set down to these and to these alone? Mr. Darwin and most of the soundest evolutionists say yes; a somewhat fanciful school, not yet free from the metaphysical teleology of the old biologists, say no. They believe in what Dr. Weismann calls "a phyletic vital force;" that is to say, an inherent energy prompting variation towards a given end. According to these thinkers, evolution has proceeded from a fixed starting-point, with a predisposition to arrive at a fixed goal. It is the unfolding of a preconceived idea, and it is [not all due to functional or spontaneous variations, guided and controlled by natural selection. To oppose this crude and really extra-scientific doctrine—a rehabilitation of the creation hypothesis under a plausible *alias*, and a real denial of all that Mr. Darwin has effected for biology—Dr. Weismann devotes the whole of his work. It is not sufficient, he thinks, merely to pick out a few salient peculiarities here and there, and then show that any one

of them might have been produced by the action of natural selection alone; we must take a certain group of organisms as a whole, and defeat the metaphysicians and teleologists by showing that every peculiarity which they display, however seemingly useless, can be adequately accounted for by the Darwinian principles only. For this purpose, in the first essay of the present volume, our author chooses the larvae of the sphinx-moths, whose markings seem at first sight purely otiose, mere playful vagaries of Nature, intended only to show how prettily she can sport with lilac lines and pink eye-spots. If these can be shown in all their variations, from species to species, to be of real functional value, and, therefore, explicable by means of natural selection only, Dr. Weismann rightly thinks that a great victory will have been won over the believers in spontaneous modification.

Carefully breeding larvae from eggs laid by the living moth under his own eyes, Dr. Weismann instituted a regular comparison between the various caterpillars of the Sphingidae in all stages of their growth. He found that they all passed at first through the same stages of marking; but while some species got as far as stage four, others stopped short at stage three, stage two, or even stage one. At first, all were green, and devoid of lines or spots altogether. Then, after their first or second moult, they began to acquire longitudinal stripes; and many species never got beyond this stage at all, remaining so marked till the period of their pupation. Others, passing through the longitudinal stage at an earlier period, assumed oblique markings in their adult larval form. Yet others, again, the most advanced of all, relegating the oblique lines to their penultimate moult, acquired eye-spots or ring-spots in their mature caterpillar life, just before entering the chrysalis. The Sphingidae, in fact, on the strength of their developmental history, may be divided into four such groups, each group being newer and more highly differentiated from the parent stock in the order above enumerated.

Now, can these variations be functionally explained as products of natural selection? Dr. Weismann thinks that they can. The original sphinx larva was presumably green all over, without lines or markings of any sort; and so are all the existing caterpillars in their earliest age. But as they grow they get longitudinal lines, because such lines break up the conspicuous mass of green, which would otherwise be very noticeable in large caterpillars on the food-plant, and would therefore lead to their being eaten by insectivorous birds. For the Sphingidae have all edible larvae, undefended by hairs, spines, or nauseous taste; so that their colours are universally protective, and usually imitative. The caterpillars which never get beyond this longitudinal stage are those which live upon grasses, pine-needles, or other longitudinally arranged leaves; and their stripes harmonise exactly with the foliage, as do the spots of the tree-cats with trees, and the speckles of trout with waving weed. There are other Sphingidae, however, which have taken to feeding on trees or large-leaved plants; and these are the obliquely striped species. The obliquity assimilates them to the ribs or veins of the

foliage, and the side lines simulate shadows, both in direction and colour. For insectivorous birds have sharp eyes, and any caterpillar whose hues betrayed it, on the under-side of a leaf, would certainly be noticed and devoured. Finally, there are the rings and eyes. These form the greatest *crux* of all; but they occur only in a few species, and Dr. Weismann explains their function variously in various cases. Sometimes they seem to imitate the berries on the food-plant; sometimes, on the contrary, they seem to be deterrent. In the latter case, they occur on certain segments which can be protruded by the withdrawal of the head; and they then resemble two great red, staring eyes, sufficiently formidable to raise a panic among sundry species of birds on which Dr. Weismann repeatedly tried them. Throughout the whole family it is clear that the seemingly freakish markings are in reality of great functional value, and that they could certainly be produced by the natural selection of favourable variations. How easily these variations might arise from the original groundwork in each case Dr. Weismann most ingeniously points out.

The second essay—on Phyletic Parallelism in Metamorphic Species—also deals with another aspect of the same question, tried over very similar ground. Dr. Weismann here dwells upon the fact that, in Lepidoptera generally, the resemblances between larvae do not always run parallel with the resemblances between imagines, so that a classification based wholly upon the one would differ from a classification based wholly upon the other. He also shows that each stage has been separately affected by natural selection, and has therefore adapted itself to its own environment, independently, to a great extent, of the adaptations adopted in the other stage. Thus we get varying differences or resemblances between the same two or more species in various stages of their development. If variation and the genesis of species were due to an inherent tendency towards definite generic and specific types, this could hardly be so, because each species and genus would proceed steadily and regularly to its own goal, without cross-resemblances and unequal divergences; but if they are due to natural selection mainly (that is to say, with the aid of the other accepted causes alone), such phenomena as these would necessarily occur, since each stage would be passed in a different environment, where it would be exposed to different selective agencies. Unequal divergences run parallel with a strong deviation in the conditions of life. So that here again the theory of a phyletic vital force is shown to be as untenable as it is superfluous. It will not explain all the facts; and all the facts can be otherwise explained without it. Thus it is doubly damned—first, because it is not a *vera causa*; and, secondly, because it is an inadequate cause. Natural selection is a real known agency, and it is an agency sufficient to produce all the observed results.

The whole work—which is, in fact, a crucial testing of Darwinism by its application to the most seemingly capricious facts—is being published for subscribers in the first instance, and will be complete in three parts. It is admirably translated by Mr. Meldola, who adds many interesting notes and fresh in-

stances; and it is illustrated by beautiful and highly finished plates. All biologists should get it, and the only pity is that it should have been written with so much German diffuseness and such a waste of needless schematism. But we cannot afford to quarrel with such good work as this for petty faults, and we must thank both author and translator for a really masterly and valuable book.

GRANT ALLEN.

#### BASTIAN'S "RELIGIOUS MYTHS OF THE POLYNESIANS."

*Heilige Sage der Polynesier.* By Adolf Bastian. (Leipzig: Brockhaus.)

DR. BASTIAN needs no introduction to our readers. Students of anthropology have long been accustomed to pillage the storehouse of facts he has heaped together, and to which he is never weary of adding. There is no one to whom the science of man owes a deeper debt. It is special matter for congratulation, therefore, that he should have made a voyage in the Pacific for the express purpose of studying the fast-dying habits and legends of its inhabitants. The volume now before us is the result of his travels.

Nowhere can the primitive myths and cosmological imaginings of man be better studied than among the Polynesians. The Polynesians, though scattered over a considerable part of the earth's surface, display a most wonderful unity of race, language, ideas, and customs. At the same time, the small islands into which they have been cooped have preserved them from contact with other races, as well as from further mixture with each other after their original separation. Here, if anywhere, we should be able to test the value of tradition, and to trace the precise mode in which myths grow.

Dr. Bastian gives but a poor account of the way in which these peculiar advantages have been turned to account. With the exception of a few workers like Ellis, Gray, Whitmee, and Gill, the missionaries have been content to see the old manners and legends of their converts passing away without any attempt to record them before it is too late, or else have left it to chance travellers to give popular and misleading accounts of Polynesian myths and religious ideas. Seldom has any effort been made to penetrate below the surface, and discover the kernel and essence of the theology and mythology of the natives. The result has been disastrous to those scholars at home who have been obliged to depend upon such untrustworthy information as was at hand, and to draw their conclusions from it.

Much, alas! is now lost to us for ever. But to those who would recover what still remains, Dr. Bastian has set a good example. After an instructive Introduction, he gives us some very remarkable legends, first from New Zealand, and then from Hawaii. The volume concludes with voluminous notes, in which he has stored away, *more suo*, a vast amount of knowledge, but, unfortunately, with very insufficient references and impossible comparisons of proper names.

Want of space will prevent me from drawing attention to more than two points which the legends collected by him bring into clear

relief. First of all, the kind of metaphysical cosmogony which we usually associate with Gnosticism is by no means confined to an age of philosophy. The process of Creation in Polynesian mythology is represented by a succession of Aeons, who sometimes pass before us in Syzygies, like the Dyana-Buddha. The beginning is always Night, out of whom comes forth a series of cosmological emanations, each ruling creation for thousands of years. Thus one of these systems begins with Te Kore, or "Nothing," after whom follow "Darkness," "Desire," "Process," "Conception of Thought," "Enlargement," "Breathing Power," "Thought," "Spirit Life," &c. We find ourselves, to our astonishment, among the disciples of Valentinus. It is, however, difficult to suppose that such highly philosophic systems could have been the spontaneous invention of the half-civilised ancestors of the Polynesians; and I cannot help thinking, therefore, that they were originally due to an early contact with Buddhist teachers.

The second point illustrated by Dr. Bastian's collection of legends is the tenacity and trustworthiness of oral tradition. There is clear proof that a fairly faithful record of history for the last three centuries has been preserved among the Polynesians by the help of the memory alone. Fragments of the race which have been long cut off from all intercourse with one another have traditions in regard to their separation which agree most remarkably together. It is a much-needed rebuke to that over-sceptical school of historians which was so fashionable a few years ago. Led away by the old fallacy which judges everything by the standard of ourselves, they classed the traditions of an illiterate age with those of the least cultivated and intelligent part of the people in a literary one. Hence they not only undervalued the power of the memory, but forgot that, where writing is unknown or little practised, special means are often taken not merely to preserve the record of past events, but to preserve it unchanged.

Like most other peoples in the world, however, the Polynesians turn out, upon more careful investigation, not to have been wholly unacquainted with some kind of writing. In Hawaii, the king described to Dr. Bastian certain marks used to assist the memory, and drew two of them for him. "One of the most surprising discoveries," however, is that of Australian written characters, "not pictorial hieroglyphs, like most of those of Easter Island, the Chinese Mosso or Minahassa, but real symbolic characters." Dr. Bastian first heard of these at Cooktown in 1880, and afterwards saw them written on sticks, like the "message-sticks" of Western Australia at Sydney. Three such sticks from Melbourne are now at Berlin. That the Australians could make pictures we already knew; but that such degraded savages had also invented a system of writing is certainly unexpected, and affords another confirmation of the conviction which has been gradually growing upon me, that man is naturally a literary animal.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

York.

ALTHOUGH this is the third occasion upon which the British Association has met in the city of York, the second meeting occurred thirty-seven years ago. The members' tickets then bore the inscription, *Antiquam exquirite matrem*, and we repeat the motto now. York has been truly called "the cradle of the Association." The discovery of the Kirkdale Cave led to the formation of a museum to contain the specimens found in it; with that museum was associated one of the earliest local scientific societies, called the "Yorkshire Philosophical Society," and Sir David Brewster, in a letter to its secretary, John Phillips, suggested the formation of the larger Association. Thus the first meeting was at York, and the first president, treasurer, vice-president, and secretaries were those of the Philosophical Society. At this time railways did not exist, and it was thought to be desirable to transport to distant centres of the kingdom representatives of the scientific societies of London to lead to a more general interest in natural science. The objects of the Association were more precisely defined by William Vernon Harcourt, its first president, in his opening address. "I propose," he said,

"that we should found a British Association for the Advancement of Science, having for its objects to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another, and with foreign philosophers; to obtain more general attention for the objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

All these objects have been attained; and although the increase of the London scientific societies, and the enormously increased facilities of communicating with them, have to some extent done away with the need of this peripatetic congress, it still continues to bring together scientific men both from distant parts of the kingdom and from abroad. Moreover, by its Reports, whether of individuals or of committees, it has done much to stimulate many branches of enquiry by summarising and classifying the facts already known, and by suggesting the direction of future research. We may specially allude to the Reports on Terrestrial Magnetism, on the Manufacture of Iron, and on Meteorology. We are inclined to think that if these Reports could be still further extended, so as to present every year the precise attitude of the particular science at that time, with indications of the positions of missing links, and hints concerning the best methods of continuing the researches, great benefits would accrue to the sciences.

The President has very wisely, in this year of jubilee, reviewed the principal discoveries and inventions of the last fifty years. Although competent to speak *ex cathedra* on more than one subject, he has considered it better to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Spottiswoode at the Dublin meeting, and to make the past history of the Association, which is really the history of science, the theme of his address.

Without much preamble he commenced his survey, beginning with biology, the science in which he is more specially interested. Although the theory of natural selection was not propounded by Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace till 1859, it has so completely modified biological science that an early reference to it is pardonable. It is based, according to Sir John Lubbock, upon four axioms:—

"(1) That no two animals or plants are identical in all respects. (2) That the offspring tend to inherit the peculiarities of their parents. (3) That, of those which come into existence, only a small number reach maturity. (4) That those which are on the

whole best adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed are most likely to leave descendants."

Darwin's views are still much misunderstood, but there can be no doubt that the doctrine of evolution is the doctrine of the day among those most competent to judge of its merits. Again, the science of embryology is a creation of the last half-century, von Baer having proved that animals which are unlike when mature are like when in embryo, and that thus the development of the egg is "in the main a progress from the general to the special." Some idea of the extraordinary strides made in descriptive biology may be gained from the fact that, while in 1831 the total number of animals described did not exceed 70,000, the number is now at least 320,000, while it is supposed that as many as 12,000 species of insects in the British Museum have not yet been described.

The question of the antiquity of man was next discussed; the ages of Stone, Copper, Bronze, and Iron, the Swiss villages, and the existence of man in the Glacial period. From calculations connected with the changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, we can arrive at the approximate date of the last Glacial period, which probably commenced three hundred thousand years ago. The Pyramids of Egypt have been thrown back on good evidence to at least six thousand years ago. The President next reviewed the progress in geology and geography, specially dwelling upon Prof. Ramsay's theory of the formation of lakes, and Mr. Darwin's classical memoir on coral islands.

Passing on to the more strictly physical sciences, it was shown that astronomy has rapidly advanced. The discovery of Neptune by Adams and Leverrier, in 1845, was a considerable mathematical triumph. In 1831 only four minor planets were known, but the number has since been increased to 220; while satellites have been added to Mars, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Again, the whole process of spectroscopic analysis has been developed since 1831; and, although Comte asserted, in 1842, that we may know the sizes, distances, and movements of the heavenly bodies, but "ne saurions jamais étudier par aucun moyen leur composition chimique ou leur structure minéralogique," we now know the composition of the sun and of many of the heavenly bodies. Photography is another optical invention of the same period.

Sir John Lubbock does not adopt the views of Geiger, that our ancestors were blue-blind, although he admits that it is very remarkable that neither in the Rig Veda Sanhita nor the Zendavesta, the Old Testament nor the Homeric poems, is the sky ever alluded to as blue.

The main discoveries in heat, chemistry, and mechanical science were briefly alluded to, and the remarkable way in which the various sciences throw light on one another was pointed out. The President concluded by asserting that "the true test of the civilisation of any nation must be measured by its progress in science."

In an address of this recapitulatory nature there is, of course, but little scope for any originality; but we think the President has shown a wise discretion in his selection of topics to be thrown into high relief, and he, moreover, manifested a considerable grasp of his large number of subjects.

The city of York has received the Association in a very hospitable manner. All its principal buildings have been handed over to the sections, excursions have been planned, and visits to manufactories. An industrial exhibition has been opened in the town, and there are to be two *soirées* and the usual evening lectures. The meetings promise to be a great success.

G. F. RODWELL.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE understand that a new map of the North-western region of Canada is in course of preparation by the Survey Department of the Dominion Government.

SOME activity is being shown on both sides of Australia in regard to the exploration of new country. The Queensland papers state that two expeditions are being organised to explore the regions in which the McIvor, Normanby, and Bloomfield Rivers have their sources. From Western Australia we learn that a party has been equipped with the assistance of the Government, and has already started to examine the country in the neighbourhood of the Darling Range.

NEWS has lately reached Helsingfors that the *Oscar Dickson* was only waiting for coals and oil to enable her to leave the mouth of the Gulf of Obi, where she has been ice-bound for many months. As has lately been announced, a supply of both has already been sent by M. Sibirakoff from Obdorsk by means of reindeer, so that it may be hoped that the vessel has by this time been able to leave the gulf. The winter there appears to have been somewhat severe, and enormous quantities of snow are stated to have fallen.

A GEOGRAPHICAL society was founded at Mozambique on June 11, and has already commenced the issue of a *Boletim*, in which a paper on the Zambesi is the most noteworthy.

PART VIII. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas* (W. and A. K. Johnston) illustrates the military and naval condition of the country. Fortresses, military and naval stations, as well as the geographical distribution of the regular army and the auxiliary forces, are clearly indicated upon the maps; while the accompanying letterpress gives a summary of the Estimates and latest establishments.

PETERMANN'S *Mittheilungen* for September contains a paper on Capt. Camperio's explorations in the Cyrenaica, which are carried on on behalf of the Italian Society for the Commercial Exploration of Africa, and an excellent summary of Dr. G. M. Dawson's description of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Both these papers are accompanied by maps. From the "Monatsbericht" we learn that Herr Flegel has succeeded in ascending the Niger to Gomba, where the boatmen declined to take him further, thus preventing him from reaching Say. He then ascended the Gulbi-n-Gindi to Sokoto, where the Sultan granted him a letter of recommendation which will enable him to explore Adamawa in all directions.

WE quote the following from the letter of a correspondent who has had unusual opportunities of visiting the farthest corners of Assam:—

"Assam is a fine province nevertheless, and, with a little leisure, there is abundance of subjects of interest to pursue. The wonderful medley of races which people all our hills is still as good as unexplored, and there is scope for a lifetime's work in investigating their languages and customs."

"Last spring I spent a month in the Naga Hills, and saw a good deal of our enemies of 1879-80. It is a grand country, and the Angami Nagas a singularly interesting people. Their village fortifications are admirable, and even more so their elaborate and carefully engineered terrace cultivation, which fills the bottoms of the valleys on which their villages look down. Their free and manful bearing is very taking, and they are splendid specimens of the savage physically. They are certainly somewhat too bloodthirsty; but they are only a few centuries behind their age. And if you were to see them as they sit of an afternoon, in a stone-flagged court, on stone seats round a circular enclosing wall over some old warrior's grave, drinking horns of ale (a very pleasant tippie, brewed from rice), and telling of raids and ambuscades, you

could easily fancy yourself, as I did, in such a society as that of the Vikings."

"The Angamis, though the most powerful, are only one of the numerous tribes of Nagas; and no others that I saw in the hills came near them in interesting qualities, though I afterwards saw in the Tezpur gaol some Hatigorias from Ninu (who had been imprisoned for supposed participation in Capt. Holcombe's murder in 1874) who were fine fellows. The Rengmas, Lemas, and Lhotas whom I saw were for the most part barbarous and repulsive. In Lhota villages there is always a sacred tree, usually some kind of fig, on which the heads of slain enemies are pinned with the spear of him who took them. I saw one such tree at Wokha, but it had lost its heads."

"Shillong itself is a charming place, and the great plateau of the Khasi Hills the most interesting and richest in its flora of all the regions of India. I dare say you know the account of the country given in the second volume of Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*. Here we live in the Megalithic age. Cromlechs, menhirs, kistvaens, and such-like monuments are so common that no one turns aside to look at them. I have not yet acquired the Khasi tongue; perhaps some day I shall, and be able to gather something about the people, who are entirely distinct from all their neighbours."

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Auriferous Sand in Co. Wicklow.*—A quantity of black sand has been found on the beach in the neighbourhood of Greystones, Co. Wicklow, and also in the drift gravels along the cliffs. This sand has been carefully examined by Mr. Gerrard A. Kinahan, the son of Mr. G. H. Kinahan, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and a description of the material has been published by the Royal Dublin Society. The sand yielded specks and scales of gold, associated with magnetite, chromite, and ilmenite. It also contained more or less tin-stone, red and brown haematite, iron pyrites, rutile, quartz, garnets, and possibly zircon. As to its origin, it remains doubtful whether it has been derived from eruptive dykes in the neighbourhood or from granitic rocks at a distance.

THE Italian Government vessel *Washington* returned to Naples last week, after the completion of the first part of the work of the deep-sea sounding and dredging expedition. Soundings have been taken in the basin of the Mediterranean to the depth of 10,220 feet, and various specimens have been secured by the dredging apparatus. The *Washington* will shortly continue her work to Palermo, and then south of Sicily to the coral banks of Sciacca.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

IN the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (vol. I. No. 241), Mr. C. J. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, continues his translations of Arabian pre-Islamic poetry, chiefly from the *Hamaseh*, into the metres of the original. We hope to notice this interesting experiment at length in a future number. There are also two papers upon "The Revenues of the Mughal Empire," one by Mr. H. G. Keene, and the other by the well-known numismatist, Mr. Edward Thomas. These are suggested by a former paper contributed by Mr. C. J. Rogers, who argued, from the evidence of coins, that the total revenue received by Akbar the Great was not £32,000,000, as accepted by Mr. Thomas, but only £3,200,000. Mr. Thomas re-asserts his opinion, while Mr. Keene differs from both. The subject is too technical and complicated to be discussed here, but it has a curious political interest.

THE last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xvi., part i.) opens with two important essays by Mommsen, the first of which deals with the legend of Remus. This legend Mommsen is

inclined to derive from the political institution of the two consuls. The second paper discusses the bronze fragment of a *lex* discovered in 1880 at Este, which Mommsen supposes to be a second fragment of the *Lex Rubria*. Jordan continues his *Quæstiones Orthographicae Latinae*, and Breysig his notes on Avienus. C. Robert ("Der Streit der Götter um Athen") argues that the scene represented on the Petersburg vase, first described in 1872 by Stephani, is a copy from the western frieze of the Parthenon. Stutzer continues his notes on the criticism and interpretation of Lysias.

We learn from the *Revue critique* that a collection of the minor philological papers of the late Prof. Koehly will shortly be published, in two volumes, by Teubner, of Leipzig. The first volume, entitled *Opuscula Latina*, will contain those written in Latin, and is being edited, in accordance with Prof. Koehly's last wishes, by Herr G. Kinkel; the second volume, *Deutsche Aufsätze*, will contain those written in German, and will be edited by Herr E. Boeckel, with an Introduction by Herr M. Thomas.

TEUBNER'S other announcements include an edition of the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus, by Herr O. Ribbeck; a critical essay, by Peter P. Papageorgios, on a large number of passages in the *Scholia* upon Sophocles; and a monograph, by Herr Karl Reissner, entitled *Die Cantica des Terenz und ihre Eurythmie*.

THE publishing house of Trübner, at Strassburg, announce for publication this autumn an edition of the Middle-English poem of *King Horn*, with a Glossary, by Dr. Th. Wissmann; the second and last part of the *Ravanavāḥa*, by Dr. S. Goldschmidt; and the first of three volumes of the *Roman du Renart*, edited by Dr. E. Martin.

#### FINE ART.

*Antiquities of Ionia*. Published by the Society of Dilettanti. Part IV. (Macmillan.)

AT their festive gatherings the Dilettanti have been wont to strike out splendid enterprises; and, under the guidance of select committees, these enterprises have been carried generally to most successful issues. The present volume is the latest illustration of this statement. It is a record of operations on the sites of Priene, Teos, and the Temple of Apollo Smintheus, in the Troad. Many questions of importance in the architecture of Greek temples, and in matters of history, have arisen from these operations. Members of the society, specially qualified, have dealt with these questions, and have here contributed their results.

The volume opens with a chapter by Mr. Fergusson, on the origin of the Grecian orders of architecture. As to the Doric, he rejects decisively its derivation from construction in wood, and claims that the fact of some of the earliest Doric temples in Greece having been made of this material does not go against his argument. Yet, if we assume the Greeks to have obtained their idea from stone columns in Egypt, and to have translated it into wood in perhaps their earliest efforts at the construction of a temple, we ought to consider, before giving them the credit of inventing this translation, whether they may not have known of columns of wood in Assyria. That would not affect the argument as to the Egyptian origin of the form of the Doric column in Greece; it would do no more than

has just been indicated. Mr. Fergusson, however, may not be altogether right when he takes it for granted that wooden columns would be thin and attenuated, while the oldest-known Doric columns are short and massive, only becoming thin and attenuated in the process of centuries. If he were unalterably right, the fact would be, as he says, a convincing proof that Doric pillars had not been derived from a wooden original. But a wooden pillar would necessarily be made of drums carefully sized, and could be of any thickness and height that was desirable. I doubt if the oak column in the posticum of the Heraeum at Olympia can be explained away as a repair. It must have had some other motive. Again, as regards the peripteral arrangement of columns in a Greek temple, it will be felt that Mr. Fergusson justly traces the origin of it to Egypt. But some will hesitate before they follow him in the next step, when he assigns as one of the advantages of this arrangement the protection it afforded to paintings on the external walls of the Cella. No one can refuse his evidence that colonnades, used simply as such, were decorated with mural paintings, or that the walls of temples under the colonnades were embellished with colour, or, perhaps it may also be added, that the now blank metopes of the Theseum had once been painted with designs. But if we take the Parthenon as an example, and assume its external walls to have been adorned with mural paintings, we are obliged to suppose that none but the greatest artist of the day would have been employed for the purpose, and we can scarcely accept it as possible that all mention of him and his work should have escaped each and all of the ancient writers. Then, in regard to the mode of lighting a Greek temple, Mr. Fergusson, of all men, is entitled to be heard. He omits the claims of the Heraeum at Olympia to be a hypaethral temple. But unless it was hypaethral, I do not see how the poor hoplite, wounded mortally in fighting from the roof, could have found a place to lay himself down in where his body would be protected from all weather till long after, when it was discovered during repairs to the roof. Pausanias (v. 20, 2) says that he had got himself down between the ceiling and the roof, as I read the words; and to have done so he either must have removed some of the roof stones, or have let himself down through a hypaethral opening. The latter course would seem to be the more likely of the two for a man mortally wounded. Then there is the question of how he managed to get up to the roof first of all. A severe fight was raging, and the Eleans betook themselves to all available high places from which to hurl missiles on their opponents. The poor hoplite may have ascended with others, by means of a ladder from the outside. But there may also have been a stair from the interior leading to the roof, as in the neighbouring temple of Zeus. To follow Mr. Fergusson in his history of the Ionic order would require space for criticism, and certainly space for very frequent consent to his views.

Mr. Newton has contributed in the first place the history of Priene, to which the excavations of the Dilettanti have added a

mass of raw material in the form of public inscriptions in reference to the long-standing quarrel of Priene and Samos. I have called these documents "raw material" because a Greek inscription, even when perfectly preserved, must be put through a long process of study and comparison before it can be rendered fully intelligible, and thus become available for history. It may be, as Prof. Jowett says, that the ingenuity required in reading an inscription is of the same kind as that employed on an acrostic. In their manner of working there is much in common between a house painter and a great artist—so much, indeed, that many, even of those who may enjoy Prof. Jowett's translation of Thucydides, would fail in distinguishing between the results. The Priene inscriptions are often fragmentary, and sometimes very difficult to read on the stones. These stones, together with what remained of the sculptures of the temple, were presented by the Dilettanti to the British Museum. Little, in fact, of the sculptures had been left; such as there is has been dealt with by Mr. Newton. He has given also an historical sketch of Teos. Special contributions on questions of Greek architecture have been made by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd and Mr. Penrose, both of them known for their previous services in the publications of the Dilettanti Society.

Mr. Pullan directed the excavations and has furnished reports of his proceedings, observations on architectural details, drawings, and restorations of the temples. It is to his draughtsmanship, combined with the skill of a French engraver, that most of the plates are due. But whether they are from this union of skill, or merely reproduced from photographs, the plates are always attractive. This handsome folio is a monument at once to the liberality and taste of the Dilettanti, and to the management, artistic skill, and endurance displayed by Mr. Pullan under years of fatiguing and often dangerous exploration.

A. S. MURRAY.

#### ARABS, TRAVELLERS, AND "ANTEEKAHS."

A RECENT writer in the *Saturday Review* (August 20) draws attention to the rumours of a great hidden treasure which of late years have been current on the Nile, and reminds us that the secret of this treasure was supposed to be for sale to any wealthy excavator who might come armed with a purseful of *backsheesh* and a firman from the Khedive. Then our *Saturday Reviewer*, with an Arcadian guilelessness which is equally beautiful and touching, goes on to ask

"why, if this cavern was known to exist, the natives did not penetrate to it, and bring forth something more valuable than the few strings of beads and such-like objects which have been offered to travellers for sale."

The explanation of this difficulty, however, is not far to seek. The Arab, we are told, is "extremely superstitious;" and had he even

"dared to penetrate into a cavern so full of *afreet*s, his mechanical appliances for removing great weights from a gallery 200 feet long, and a secret passage leading to a pit thirty-five feet deep, would be utterly insufficient. Nevertheless, some one bolder than the rest seems last June to have made the venture."

&c., &c. Now, granting his superstition, and granting his lack of mechanical appliances, I think I can show that the astute native must

have long since found his way into the recesses of the great cache at Deir-el-Baharee; in fact, that he has worked this mine pretty freely for several years; and that "the few strings of beads and such-like objects" with which he has all this time been beguiling the simple-minded European savage represent on the whole a very considerable amount of booty.

In order to prove this assertion, I need only point out the connexion between certain "anteekahs" that have come to light within the last ten years or so, and the mummies and mummy-cases just discovered at Thebes.

1. QUEEN NOTEMIT, or NOT-EM-MAUT, wife of the first priest-king, Her-Hor.—This queen appears in Prof. Maspero's first list (see my paper in the ACADEMY, August 13). Her funeral papyrus, the property of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has been for some years on view in the British Museum.

2. PRINCESS NESI-KHONSU (No. 25 of the list reported by the *Times* correspondent—see *Times*, August 19).—An inscribed wooden tablet bearing the name of this princess was exhibited in the Egyptian section of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878. It was then the property of Mr. E. T. Rogers, and was subsequently purchased for the Louvre. The tablet was translated by Prof. Maspero in his *Recueil des Travaux*, liv. i., tome ii., 1880, where it is described as being excellently preserved, the wood of a yellowish tint, full of little knots, and splashed here and there with ancient stains of damp. The epoch of this tablet, says Prof. Maspero, may be approximately determined by the name of the deceased, and by certain peculiarities in the hieratic writing with which it is covered on both sides. The name Nesi-Khonsu was popular towards the close of the Twentieth Dynasty, when the Ramessides and the high-priests of Amen particularly affected the worship of Khons, to whom Rameses III. had built a temple at Karnak. The name is a Theban name; the text contains a decree of Amen of Thebes in favour of the deceased; and "comparing the writing with that of other recently discovered papyri," says Prof. Maspero (writing, let us remember, in 1879), "I am led to believe that our tablet comes from some sepulchre belonging to the yet unknown group of tombs of the family of Her-Hor." To this I may add that, travelling in Upper Egypt in 1874, I myself purchased from the same Arab dealer and guide mentioned in my first paper on this subject (ACADEMY, August 13), a funereal stela, exquisitely painted in brilliant colour upon sycamore wood, of this very Nesi-Khonsu. My stela is in as fine preservation, is in the same way slightly stained, and shows the same knots in the wood as the tablet above described. It measures  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; is about one inch in thickness; and represents the princess, crowned with the cone and lotus bud, in the act of offering incense to Osiris. Seven lines of vertical inscription, in bold hieroglyphs, record the name and rank of the deceased, who was also a priestess.

3. PINOTEM I., grandson of Her-Hor, and third of the line of priest-kings.—In my former paper, in the ACADEMY of August 13, I have mentioned how an English traveller had presented Prof. Maspero with a photographed reproduction of part of this King's funereal papyrus, and how Prof. Maspero was thereby enabled to arrest the Arab dealer before named. I do not know the precise date at which the papyrus changed hands; but its English owner had, at all events, possessed it for some time before Prof. Maspero started upon his official trip in February last. I may here observe that mummy No. 21 of the *Times* list (August 19), described as Pinotem, third king of the Her-Hor Dynasty, is Pinotem II., fourth king of that line.

4. THOTHMES III.—Funereal statuettes, or Shabti, of this Pharaoh, in superb blue enamelled porcelain, have been bought at Thebes for some years past. I bought several, and many others were bought by persons known to me, in 1874 and 1879. Scarabaei of Thothmes III. have also been extraordinarily numerous.

5. NEB-SENI, a functionary whose mummy-case, as I am informed by Prof. Maspero, has been discovered in the hiding-place at Deir-el-Baharee. His funereal papyrus is in the British Museum, and is mentioned in Mr. Cooper's *Archaeological Dictionary* as far back as 1876.

To multiply instances of this kind would be easy; but these five are, I think, sufficiently convincing. That the five royal papyri which have of late years been acquired by the Louvre, the Boodle Museum, and the English traveller before mentioned all came from this one source can scarcely be doubted. A libation cup of one of these high-priests of Amen, which has quite lately been purchased from a tourist by the British Museum, was also most probably derived from the same treasure-house.

Finally, a foreign agent and wine-merchant of Cairo and Alexandria told me, in 1874, that he had that very season successfully passed and shipped no less than eighteen Theban mummies purchased by European travellers. So, for the last seven years certainly, and possibly (as may hereafter be shown by another proof, which I am not now at liberty to bring forward) for the last twenty-two years, the hiding-place at Deir-el-Baharee has been known and plundered by the Arabs. It is therefore of the greatest importance that we should ascertain what has been already removed and dispersed. That Nile travellers have all been buying according to their means and opportunities must be frankly admitted; and, by so buying, they have, in all probability, saved many precious relics from wanton destruction. The preservation of those relics is, however, of little use, unless their existence is made public. I would therefore suggest that we all render up an account of our "strings of beads and such-like objects," in order that archaeologists may know where the lost links of Egyptian history are to be found, and where they may be studied. It is, after all, of little importance where mummy-cases and papyri and stelae are deposited, if only their inscriptions are transferred to the domain of science.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT CONCORDIA AND IN SOME OTHER DISTRICTS OF VENETIA.

Rome: August, 1881.

A FEW years since the Avvocato Dario Bertolini, of Portogruaro, in the province of Venetia, was the deserving recipient of much commendation, both in Italy and abroad, on account of the energy with which he superintended the excavations in the Christian cemetery of the fifth century discovered near Concordia-Sagittaria, and for the learning with which he commented on the many inscriptions that were found in these tombs. Prof. Mommsen told the story of these discoveries in the *Addimenta* to vol. v. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, and bestowed at the same time a hearty encomium on the discoverer. In the year 1874, if I remember correctly, some large sarcophagi came to light while a sand-pit was being sunk on the right bank of the Lémene, which faces the present town of Concordia. The sarcophagi were hewn with the roughness which characterises the later period of the decadence of classical art, and bear inscriptions recording, in corrupt Latin, the memory of some Roman soldiers who formed

part of the garrison of Julia Concordia Colonia, a place renowned for its factory of arms. At the commencement of 1875, the Minister of Public Instruction visited the spot of these excavations, and granted a subsidy for their further extension. With the assistance thus afforded by the State, nearly the whole of the cemetery was dug out during the years which followed, the sarcophagi, which now amount to about 200, being left where they stood. The spectacle is grand in the extreme; the massive tombs, with their heavy lids, are grouped on both sides of the Roman road which led to Aquileia and the east, and which thus, so to speak, divided the cemetery. In some places the remains of willow stumps indicate that the trees which poets have so often sung threw their shade over the tombs, and help us, at the same time, to picture the gloomy scene. In other places we see slabs that have been completely wrenched from their sarcophagi by means of levers; and in imagination we witness the desolating invasion of the ruthless Huns, who cared not one jot for the pains and penalties with which he who should desecrate the tombs was threatened, and who broke them open in every direction in order to rifle the valuables which had been buried with the corpses. But soon we shall be no longer able to gaze on this spectacle, for the cemetery is considerably below the present level of the river; and, as the tombs have been left where they were found, the Lémene will, before long, once again cover them over with its waters. The winter floods compelled the cessation of the excavations, and it was sought to bring about an agreement with the municipality, and to induce this body to found a museum wherein the more noteworthy relics found in the cemetery might be preserved. A collection of inscribed slabs had already been formed in a piazza belonging to the town hall. But this place could not possibly have answered its purpose, as it lacks the space which is necessary for a proper and scientific arrangement of the abundant materials at hand. Moreover, if we limit our researches to the bare cemetery, we find there not merely these soldier tombs erected in the Empire's decadence, but many fragments utilised as building materials, which bear witness to the days when the colony was flourishing. Again, underneath all the military tombs there lie others which should be explored.

During the course of these negotiations, the result of which is such as to lead us to hope that a few tombs may at least here be preserved in their integrity, Signor Bertolini devoted his energies to some researches on the opposite bank of the Lémene, where the town of Concordia must have stood. The accidental discovery of an ancient bridge, which served to identify a canal of the Lémene that used to flow through the town and was utilised in the factory, led to the inception of these further explorations. While the bridge was being dug out, there were found in proximity to this structure, and underneath the canal, a quantity of articles in bronze, amber, iron, bone, and lead; and among the last we must enumerate some inscribed tablets, which by some are thought to have been possibly used for the purpose of checking the quantity of metal given out to one or more operatives in the factory. There also came to light many scale weights and broken pieces of marble sculptures, statues, and fictile vases. Soon afterwards, portions of a staircase which led down to the canal were recovered; and some building operations, carried out by Count Frattina, close to a little church near Concordia, brought to light more ancient structural remains. But, of themselves, these materials would in no wise have helped us to reconstruct the plan of the ancient city; nor would it have been possible to utilise the excavations which some

time ago were set on foot with a view to procure material for modern buildings, had it not, most fortunately, happened that a workman, who for many years has been employed on these works, possessed an exact recollection of the spots where these excavations were carried out. This man, Stringhetta by name, drew, without any difficulty, for the use of Signor Bartolini, a rough sketch which served as a guide to the sites of the former works. With the help of this plan, it was found possible to trace the walls of the city, with their seven gates, to map out the course of the streets, and the different *insulae* into which the city was divided; the directions of the sewers were traced, as well as the exact spots where the principal discoveries of inscribed marbles and works of art were made. The remains of the building which was used as the factory of arms have also been identified. A monograph from the pen of Signor Bertolini, describing these researches, which is illustrated by a plan of the ancient city drawn by an engineer—Signor Bon—was published in the November number for last year of the *Notizie degli Scavi*. Merely to look at this plan is sufficient to cause one to long for a speedy commencement of systematic excavations; nor can one help praying that the Government may grant a subsidy sufficient for such an undertaking. Unhappily, every day fresh claims come before the Italian Government which it is impossible to satisfy. Hitherto the sums allocated by the Budget for archaeological excavations have proved totally inadequate for their purpose, and hence the stern necessity for proceeding with gentle steps on the work which has already been undertaken, and which it is the duty of the Government to carry out to the end. Even had it the necessary command of means, the Government could not adequately carry out the wishes of archaeological students, as it lacks a staff numerous enough to efficiently superintend the countless archaeological researches that might be undertaken in the different provinces of Italy.

While in this part of the country, we must not lose sight of the Oderzo excavations (the ancient *Optergium*), where a few years since the central Government was obliged to busy itself in order that an important discovery of Roman architectural remains made in the course of some building operations might be turned to good account in the cause of archaeology. Some recent architectural works in the piazza of the neighbouring town of Asolo (*Acelum*) brought to light the greater part of an ancient bath the existence of which was already known from an inscription. A few months previously, an amphitheatre had been discovered outside the walls in the Basso road.

The help of the central Government has been invoked to carry out some works of excavation in Pozzale, in the Valle di Cadore, where tombs were dug out that yielded various relics, among which were some stones inscribed with Etruscan characters. This discovery extends the list of those inscriptions found in the North which have hitherto defied all the attempts of scholars to decipher them. Other and similar sepulchres have been found at Lozzo di Cadore, and here were gathered some more stones bearing these same inscriptions. The latter relics should be placed beside the former, which are now preserved in the *Museo Cadorino* of Valle. This museum, which received a Government subsidy, was opened on the occasion of the Titian centenary during the course of last autumn.

There is a field adjoining the Parrocchia di Caverzano, in the district of Belluno, which deserves a more careful exploration than it has received. For here were dug out, with the help of a Government subsidy, some tombs that yielded many bronzes, which are now preserved in the museum of this district. And equal care should be bestowed on the examination of a small cemetery some remains of which

have come to light at Polpetto, situated in the district of Ponte nell' Alpi, in this same province of Belluno.

Two years ago some preliminary excavations were begun in Adria, which showed that a series of systematic and intelligent operations would be likely to yield results of the highest value, and to lead to the identification of the different changes through which this centre of commerce passed.

At this moment the remains of the Roman amphitheatre of Padua are being brought to light, and the zeal of this municipality deserves more liberal encouragement than it has received. But the excavations of Este would alone be sufficient to absorb the energies of the central Government; and of these important works I will speak in a future letter. F. BARNABE.

#### THE SUNDAY EXHIBITION AT THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

UNLESS it could be with Mr. Walter Crane's very well-conducted young *Sirens*, who might almost pass for Faith, Hope, and Charity, or his fine design of *The Fate of Proserpina*, which we were very glad to see and admire again, it is difficult to see which of the many charming works collected in Great Ormond Street could be a rock of offence to the most rigid of Sabbatarians. Surely not Mr. Richmond's *Wise and Foolish Virgins*, or the cheerful face of Mr. George Howard, M.P. and artist, several of whose bright bits of Italy adorn the walls of another room; still less Mr. Holman Hunt's splendid chalk study of *A Woman of Jerusalem*, or Mr. A. W. Hunt's noble picture of *Styhead Pass*; less even still M. Legros' finely felt and solidly painted *Rehearsing the Service*, or Mr. Albert Goodwin's *Sermon in the Simplon*. There is some frivolity, perhaps, in the youth with the pig in his arms, by Mr. G. A. Holmes; and similar animals painted by Mr. Briton Riviere think, we fear, too much of their food; nor are we at all sure that the charming little girl (148) (whose painter's name we should like to know) has not been naughty more than once. But on the whole we thank the working-men who come here on Sunday will probably see many less wholesome sights in the course of the day. We are glad to be able to add that not only on next Sunday, but on the Sunday after, they will have the same opportunity of refreshing their eyes and their minds.

Since the catalogue was printed, there have been some interesting additions to the collection; and some more, including Mr. A. W. Hunt's fine drawing of *Hart o' Corry, Sligachan, Isle of Skye*, exhibited at the Water-Colour Society this year, are promised. The new-comers are not added to the catalogue; but among the more important we noticed two drawings by Blake, and one apparently by John Cozens, the first of the band of landscape-poets who were to revolutionise the art of painting Nature. These are not, of course, so well represented here as at the South Kensington Museum; but, as neither this nor the Henderson collection at the British Museum is open on Sundays, the little assemblage of the works of the water-colourists at the end of last and the beginning of this century will be useful. It is at least sufficient to show something of the state of water-colour painting in the boyhood of Turner and Girtin. Intelligent working-men will be able to see how dead and conventional the art had become in the works of Sorres and Wheatley, and the first dawnings of new life in those of Cozens, Dayes, and Turner. Of Dayes, there is a very fine example; a drawing more deserving of study than perhaps any other here. He was Girtin's master, not Turner's; but from him Turner learnt more than from any of his own, for the simple reason that he learnt all he could from everyone, and there was more to

learn from Dayes than from anyone else of the same generation. Although his touch was conventional, his efforts were original, and gained from Nature direct. If this drawing be compared with any one of the same date, it will be seen how far more delicate is his perception of light and distance and atmosphere, how much truer and more beautiful (despite the low and restricted scale) his colour. At its date, there was probably none who could have done this drawing but himself. The little early drawing by Turner, with the bridge and cows, compared with the plate from the *Liber Studiorum* above it, is also an excellent lesson. The admirable grouping of the cows, bridge, and figures, and the strong drawing of the willow-trunks on the right, are in advance of Dayes. Turner has already got beyond his elders, but the print from the *Liber* shows a still greater advance both in composition and drawing: in one, he is the student of high promise; in the other, the master. Although the forerunners of Turner are more worthily represented in this exhibition than his contemporaries, there are examples of Copley Fielding, David Cox, Cotman, John Varley, and De Wint. The John Varley is a very fine specimen of this skilful and versatile artist. It is a pity there is no Girtin.

The history of the new school of landscape painting in England is in its infancy so identified with water-colours that the title of Gainsborough to the earliest place in its annals is apt to be forgotten, but here we are reminded of this important fact by the presence of a few fine examples of his chalk and pencil drawings; and beneath them, welcome, if a little out of place, are two beautiful designs by Flaxman.

#### SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

WE have before us several parts of a new art periodical entitled *English Etchings*, published by Mr. Reeves, of Fleet Street. It is impossible to withhold a welcome from any attempt to popularise etching; but we should greet the new serial much more warmly if the work in it were less weak and amateurish than it has so far been. Few things are easier to produce than a mediocre etching; but mediocrity has neither artistic nor educational value, and Mr. Reeves would do wisely in sacrificing quantity to quality. We are glad, however, to be able to say that in the latest issue there are decided signs of improvement. If there be not mastery, there are at any rate signs that one or two of the artists comprehend the conditions under which mastery is alone attainable. This is something, and, should the improvement continue, we see no reason why *English Etchings* should not achieve a fair success.

*Pictorial Atlas of Nature.* (Ward and Lock.) This book consists of a number of wood-cuts, many of them good of their kind, representing men, animals, and vegetables belonging to the four quarters of the globe. Its chief value will be as a picture-book for children.

*A Set of Eight Varied Drawing Copies.* By Albert H. Warren. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Albert H. Warren is so well known as an instructor that we regret not to be able to recommend these drawing copies, which are tame and conventional.

THE "living artist" illustrated in the *Magazine of Art* this month is the famous Hungarian painter, Michael Munkacsy. A short account of his romantic and brilliant career is furnished by Mr. Beavington Atkinson, who does not, however, relate, among the many extraordinary episodes in Munkacsy's early life, that of his being threatened with blindness. On reaching Pesth, his first starting-point, the young aspirant to fame was laid up in the hospital for many months with a disease of the eyes that rendered him nearly blind. Happily, a timely

operation saved his sight, and the world from losing such a remarkable artist. His famed picture of *The Last Day of a Condemned Criminal*, that won for him the Paris Salon medal in 1870, and made him known to the world, is given as the frontispiece of the number.

In the *Revue des Arts décoratifs*, M. Ed. Garnier commences a series of papers on the history of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, and M. H. de Chennevières promises some illustrated articles on theatrical costume and decoration.

A CLEVER sketch by Adolf Rosenberg of Old Berlin in the time of our grandfathers forms the chief feature in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* this month. Berlin, though it has become in the present day so essentially modern and universal, was one of the latest capitals in Europe to receive what the writer calls "the metropolitan impulse." It preserved, that is to say, its narrow national and individual character longer than most; and thus its types, even of but a generation ago, appear peculiarly antiquated and *bizarre*. Portraits of a few of the worthies of Old Berlin illustrate the article, and bear out fully Herr Rosenberg's descriptions. In the same number, Prof. Carl Justi finishes his interesting study of Philip II. as a friend of art which we noticed last month, and the French Salon and the Milan exhibition receive long notices.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. ALFRED DAWSON has been for some time preparing with great care two sets of plates from the works of his father, the late Henry Dawson, of Nottingham. The high and original merit of this fine landscape painter, though long recognised in the North of England, received scarcely sufficient attention elsewhere until the posthumous exhibition of his works at Nottingham Castle in 1878. A later exhibition of his water-colours in London more than sustained his reputation. The plates will not be etchings, but automatic reproductions on copper, finished by hand. One of the sets will be from drawings in black and white, the other from oil pictures. The former set is now ready, and can be seen at Mr. Deighton's, 4 Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross; the latter will probably be issued before the end of the year.

Two folio volumes full of drawings and studies by Haydon have lately been added to the collection in the Print Room of the British Museum.

MESSRS. DALZIEL BROS., of the Camden Press, have sent us a handsome new edition, with proofs on India paper, of Mr. Birket Foster's *Pictures of English Landscape*, with the accompanying "pictures in words" by Tom Taylor, originally published in 1862, about which we hope to say something at length in a future number. Uniform with this, they announce as in the press *English Rustic Pictures*, by the late Frederic Walker and the late G. F. Pinwell. As they truly state, Frederic Walker may be said to have originated a school which has shed a powerful and lasting influence on English art; while G. F. Pinwell, though of a distinct mind, was an earnest fellow-worker in the same school. The pictures will be carefully selected and printed on India paper, at hand press, from the original wood-blocks.

THE autumn exhibition of works in Black and White, conjoined with that of the Scottish Water-Colour Society, will be held at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts during the months of September, October, and November. The opening day for the public is Tuesday, September 6, and the galleries are regularly

open in the evening from seven to ten o'clock. This is the fourth exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. To the Black and White many well-known etchers from the Continent, as well as from Great Britain, are contributors.

THE autumn exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution will be opened to the public on September 4. As we have already stated, arrangements are completed, subject to parliamentary sanction, for transferring the management of the Institution, with its building and contents, to the Town Council of Manchester.

A LOAN collection of about thirty works by John Phillip, R.A., is now on exhibition in the artist's native town of Aberdeen. It forms part of a small exhibition of modern paintings held in the Municipal Buildings. Since the International Exhibition of 1873, which was devoted chiefly to the works of John Phillip and Thomas Creswick, Phillip has fallen somewhat out of remembrance, his paintings being almost entirely in private hands. The present collection in the town where he began his art-career by painting pails and water-cans for a tinsmith may do something to revive his fame. It includes the well-known *Letter-Writer of Seville*, painted for the Queen in 1853, and the large showy work entitled *The State Lottery*.

THE museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh has lately received a valuable addition in an ancient Scottish canoe, presented by Dr. Bruce, of Dingwall. This canoe, which measures sixteen feet in length, is hollowed out of a single tree, and is a much ruder specimen than any of those already in the museum. Instead of possessing a prow, the bow has been roughly cut square across; and the stern-board which, along with the prow, usually distinguishes the ancient canoes found in Scotland is also missing.

THE New York *Nation* of August 18 contains a letter from Athens by Mr. W. J. Stillman upon "The True Age of the Mykenae Finds," in which he adheres to his opinion, after a fresh examination, that the objects found at Mykenae by Dr. Schliemann are post-classical, and probably represent the burial-place of a colony of Celts between the fifth and the second century B.C.

AN opportunity not often vouchsafed to amateur artists is offered by an exhibition that is to be opened at Taunton on October 1. The committee wish to make amateur work a special feature of this exhibition.

LAST Sunday, August 28, an international exhibition of fine art was opened at Lille by M. Turquet, French Under-Secretary in the Department of Fine Art. Besides many pictures from the Paris Salon of this year, and works of the German and Belgian schools, England is said to be very strongly represented, there being contributions from (among others) Messrs. Watts, Orchardson, Morris, John Collier, Colin Hunter, Prof. Richmond, and Miss Clara Montalba.

ARCHAEOLOGY, no less than fine art, owes much to the stimulus which M. Turquet has everywhere applied throughout the sphere of his authority. It is at his suggestion that the Louvre, here lagging far behind our national museum, will now have an independent department of Oriental antiquities, under which head are included Chaldaean, Assyrian, Persian, Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Jewish objects. M. Léon Heuzey, of the Institute, has been selected as the first Keeper of the new department, with M. Héron de Villefosse as his assistant.

SOME frescoes, formerly attributed to Luini, but now considered to be the work of another pupil of Leonardo—viz., Cesare da Sesto—have been recently discovered at Milan in the building called *Antonius*, used down to 1798 as a

prison for political criminals. They represent the seven days of Creation and the cardinal virtues. They have been removed to the Brera, where they will be exhibited.

THE following figures, taken from a single number of the *Journal des Arts*, serves to indicate the large measure of public patronage which art of various kind receives in France. M. Clésinger has received 40,000 frs. (£1,600) for the plaster casts of his two equestrian statues of *Marceau* and *Kléber*. M. Léopold Flameng, having finished his engraving of M. Cormon's *Cain*, has received a new commission to reproduce a portrait of *Turenne*, which is stated to be in a gallery in England. For these jobs the Government will pay him 22,000 frs. (£880). M. Flameng's son, whose picture of *The Taking of the Bastille* was bought by the State for 10,000 frs. (£400), is now engaged upon a *Camille Desmoulins* for the town of Guise, for which he will get 12,000 frs. (£480); while M. G. Haquette is decorating the *Hôtel de Ville* at Dieppe with sea-pieces for 16,000 frs. (£600).

THE small Salon held every year in Dresden is spoken of as having had more than usual merit this summer. Not only were the local contributions larger and of a higher character than last year, but it was freshened by a stronger admixture of foreign talent.

THAT admirable art-review, *L'Art*, always distinguished by its liberality, has lately presented to the Louvre a curious work by Giam-battista Tiepolo. This is a canvas presenting the remarkable peculiarity of having a picture by this master painted on both its sides.

THE art exhibition at Boulogne, open since the middle of July, will be closed on September 15. It has had considerable success.

THE death is announced of Arnold Tenny, a landscape painter well known in Switzerland and Germany. He died at Schloss Laufen, near Schaffhausen, on August 16, at the age of fifty.

A PANORAMA of Cairo, by the Belgian painter, M. Emile Wauters, is at present exciting much admiration at Brussels. The view of the Nile and its banks is said to be particularly happy, but the figures are criticised as appearing too large for the landscape in which they are set. The mania for panoramas, it will be seen, still lasts in Belgium. Beside those we have already enumerated, and this of Cairo, there is one at Antwerp, painted by M. Louis Verlat, representing the Battle of Waterloo; another in the same town, showing the aspect of its port in the sixteenth century; and yet another, depicting the Battle of Woerth.

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